The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Reported Flight of the Prince Imperial to London.

Jewels and Valuables of the Empress Also Sent.

Magnitude of the Victories Won by the Prussians.

Their Pickets Within Gunshot of Metz.

Communication With Strasbourg Cut Off.

Another Exciting Session of the French Chambers.

THE NEW MINISTRY ANNOUNCED.

French Accounts of the Valor of Their Troops.

Napoleon Will Return to Paris "Dead or Victorious."

The British Parliament on the Belgian Question.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

The Prince Imperial in London—Removal of the Empress' Jewels and Valuables to the British Capital.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Prince Imperial of France has arrived in London, and is now at the French Legation in charge of W. F. SMITH, the Emperor's confidential agent. Mr. SMITH also brought with him the Empress EUGENIE's jewels and valuables and the famous diamonds of the Duke of BRUNSWICK.

A FRENCH DENIAL OF THE STORY.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Contrary to all previous reports received here, (Paris,) it is now stated that the Prince Imperial is still at Metz.

FROM THE FIELD.

Official Accounts of Recent Operations from Berlin—Magnitude of the Result.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Prussians, as they advance, discover that the losses of the French in the recent battles must have been frightful, exceeding even the most extravagant estimates.

THE RESULT AT SAARBRUCK.

BERLIN, Aug. 10—11 A. M.—Official dispatches from the army head-quarters state that the results of the battle at Saarbrück on Saturday were more important than was first supposed. FROSSARD's Corps was dispersed. The entire camp of one division and many magazines were captured; prisoners by thousands were taken, and the number is hourly increasing. The French losses must have been immense.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FRENCH.

Their forces have disappeared from all points in our front, and none are to be seen by our patrols, who are within gunshot of Metz.

Connection with Strasbourg Broken—McMahon Intrenching at Saverne—Movements of the Crown Prince—Prussians on the Saar.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch received from Haguenau, today, states that the connection between Saverne and Strasbourg has been broken. MCMAHON is intrenching at Saverne, and the Crown Prince of Prussia is believed to be hurrying to cut off that place from Nancy. The weather is wet and unfavorable for military operations.

PRUSSIANS MASSING ON THE SAAR.

The French Army has concentrated. The Prussian Army is massing on the Saar. Marshal BAZAINE is the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, LEBOEUF having retired.

THE DEFENSE AT METZ.

Houses, trees, and all obstructions within 5,000 yards of the fortifications of Metz have been destroyed.

McMahon's Staff All Killed or Wounded—Other French Officers Lost—Strasbourg.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—*La Liberté* says that all the members of the Staff of Marshal MCMAHON were either killed or wounded in the battle of Froschweiler. Col. GRAMMONT, brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, lost an arm. Col. ARZAC was mortally wounded. Col. ESPENILLES, Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Imperial, has disappeared. Count VOGUE SEPTEND and others were among the killed. The Seventy-fourth Regiment of the line lost at Wissenbourg forty-eight officers killed and wounded.

QUIET AT STRASBOURG.

STRASBOURG, Aug. 10—9½ P. M.—All is quiet here, but defensive measures are continued.

French Losses in Saturday's Fight—The Emperor's Incapacity—The Retreat—Edmond About Missing—Changarnier—Concentration Toward Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The result of Saturday's fighting is generally attributed to the Emperor's military incapacity. The Prussian advance is obstructed by villages filled with French wounded. The French losses exceed all estimates. The Prussians took multitudes of prisoners. Of the Seventy-seventh Regiment of the line, engaged at Saarbrück, only eighty men and four officers reported after the fight.

THE RETREAT.

It is said that after the battle of the 6th, the French abandoned their works in the greatest confusion. An ineffectual effort was made to check the Prussian advance at Niederbrun, which place was taken by the Bavarians. The French continued to retreat toward Bitsche, the Wurtemberg Cavalry picking up scores of prisoners. The line of retreat was covered with dead and wounded. The Prussians entered Haguenau early on the 7th, and soon after occupied Forbach and Saargemund.

EDMOND ABOUT is reported as missing for two days past.

Both armies were quiet yesterday.

CHANGARNIER AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Gen. CHANGARNIER's interview with the Emperor is said to have been very satisfactory.

King WILLIAM is at Kaiserslautern. Gen. DUMONT will take command of a division of the French army. The Duc D'AUMALE has offered his services to the Emperor. The French continue concentrating on the road to Paris. All that region is in a state of siege.

Accounts of Returning French Correspondents—Valor of their Troops—A Chaplain Killed—Changarnier Employed.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A number of the French newspaper correspondents who were supposed to have been captured, and who arrived today, are wounded. In the accounts they give of the battles, they testify to the wonderful bravery of the French troops, and particularly those of the African Corps, who fought for eight hours incessantly against overpowering odds.

A CHAPLAIN KILLED.

Abbé BUYSSON, Chaplain of the Corps of Marshal MCMAHON, was killed in the battle of Woerth while helping the wounded.

ABOUT HEARD FROM.

The correspondent of the *Univers*, who went to the front, is missing. EDMOND ABOUT, correspondent of the *Soir*, has been heard from, and is supposed to be safe.

CHANGARNIER ON THE GENERAL STAFF.

An official dispatch from Metz, timed at 8½ this morning, says: "This morning the Emperor has gone to visit the cantonments of the army. The ardor and enthusiasm of the soldiers hourly increases, and the signal for battle is eagerly awaited. Gen. CHANGARNIER has been placed on the general staff, and his presence has an excellent effect."

PARIS.

Proceedings in the Legislative Body—Everything for Defense Voted—Formation of the New Cabinet.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—In the Corps Legislatif today, the project of Deputy KERATRY for the calling under arms of all unmarried men of the classes of 1859 to 1864 inclusive, was extended to embrace men from the ages of twenty-five to thirty-five who are not married, and not already members of the Garde Mobile. Projects for armament were presented by the Government, and adopted, with the addition of the proposition offered by Deputy KERATRY, as previously amended, and with a further special article, voting the thanks of the Corps Legislatif to the army, which merits much from the nation. A credit of 4,000,000 francs for the families of the Mobile Garde was increased to 25,000,000.

A STAY LAW.

Deputy CREMIEUX submitted a proposition that commercial contracts falling due between the present date and the 20th of August be prolonged for one month. JULES BRAME protested against the measure, and CREMIEUX and JULES SIMON insisted upon its necessity, saying that to defend the country the mind must be free of care. The project was voted as urgent.

THRONGS OUTSIDE.

Circulation around the hall outside was by this time stopped by the crowds, and several detachments of troops surrounded the building. The masses, however, were not disorderly.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The project of law for the national defense was adopted unanimously by 273 votes, amid prolonged applause. In the excitement a voice was heard: "Now let Prussia look us in the face!"

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Gen. Count PALIKAO announced the formation of the new Ministry, and read a list of the names, as follows:

Minister of War—Count Palikao.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—De la Tour d' Auvergne.
Minister of the Interior—Henri Chevreau.
Minister of Justice—Grandperret.
Minister of the Marine—De Genouilly.
Minister of Finances—Pierre Magne.
Minister of Public Works—Jerome David.
Minister of Public Instruction—Jules Brame.
Minister of Commerce—Clement Duvernois.
President of the Council of State—Busson-Billault.

THE GARDE NATIONALE.

A recess was taken for a quarter of an hour. On resuming, the Chamber desired to pass immediately to the discussion of the project of law on the Garde Nationale. M. BUFFET requested a delay of two hours, as the report on the subject was not quite ready. The Minister of the Marine demanded an adjournment. He explained that Count PALIKAO was now in the Senate, and could not assist at proceedings in which his advice was needed. M. ARAGO protested against a postponement. Minister BUSSON-BILLAULT demanded an adjournment of the question until to-morrow. Deputy GAMBETTA insisted that the debate should proceed. France, he said, wanted arms. The soil of the country was invaded. The necessity for instant action was imperative. The Government should have made up its mind. [Great sensation.] Minister JEROME DAVID requested that the Ministry have a few hours for reflection.

The Situation at the French Capital—Anticipated Dictatorship—The Emperor Invited to Return—Republicans Denounced as Allies of Prussia—Military Order.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A dictatorship is anticipated, with Gen. TROCHU acting as supreme head. The Emperor has been invited to return to Paris and await the reconstruction of the Government. His refusal is considered certain.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE CASSAGNACS.

After the adjournment of the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the crowd, whose feelings had been wrought up to a pitch of fury, went to the residence of GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, and made threatening demonstrations. M. DE CASSAGNAC, warned of the danger, fled to the house of his son, and the mob not finding their intended victim, dispersed. *Le Pays*, CASSAGNAC's journal, today denounces the Republicans as allies of Prussia. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC publishes a letter to the Prefect of Police, stating that M. LISSAGARAY, who was condemned to twelve months' imprisonment, and who fled to Brussels to escape punishment, has returned to Paris, and last night was at the head of the mob which wanted to hang his father, M. DE GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.

THE MILITARY SPIRIT RISING.

The military spirit and enthusiasm is increasing throughout France. Large crowds of people are assembled in various quarters of the city, but the utmost good order prevails.... The ladies of Paris have issued an address, in which they make a stirring appeal to all for aid to the society for the wounded.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Paris telegrams of Tuesday afternoon and night, now coming in, do not change the aspect of affairs. It seems to be true that the Emperor, when solicited to return to Paris, replied that he would return dead or victorious.

FIERCE SCENES IN CORPS LEGISLATIF.

La Patrie, describing the scene in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, says when M. OLLIVIER attempted to speak a second time, Deputies of the Left rushed upon him and would have murdered him had not the members of the Right promptly interposed.

Scenes in Paris—Excitement at the Corps Legislatif and Tuileries—The Garde Nationale Fraternizing with the People.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A special dispatch dated Paris, midnight, gives the following account of the scene in and near the Corps Legislatif yesterday: Deputy KERATRY demanded the deposition of the Emperor. He was called to order by the Chair. The Deputies then abandoned the hall and scattered to their committee rooms.

THE SCENES OUTSIDE.

Outside a wild crowd was assembled, and refused to disperse. Bodies of cavalry and lancers were stationed in all the surrounding streets. The court-yard of the Tuileries was thronged with soldiery. Around the hall of the Corps Legislatif the Police repeatedly charged on the mob, but the latter reformed after each charge.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

Bodies of the National Guard threw down their arms and fraternized with the populace. Other detachments remained passive in their barracks. Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS organized the troops, and the mob was everywhere charged. The correspondent reports that as he was going to post his dispatches, he heard the sounds of drums and bugles in every direction. Inside the hall of the Corps Legislatif the scene was one of fear and bewilderment.

ARRESTS.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The *Liberté* mentions a number of arrests by the Government, including that of GAILLARD, père.

AMERICANS AND ENGLISH LEAVING PARIS.

The Press remains patriotic and the Provinces are united. Americans and English are leaving Paris. Energetic measures are looked for from the new Cabinet.

The Theatres Closed—Respect for the Popular Feeling—Anxiety to Go to the Front—Military Spirit Unbroken.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Nearly all the theatres were closed last night. It was remarked that the crowds about the city, though enormous, were very quiet. The workshops were generally closed yesterday. All caricatures on war subjects have disappeared from the shop-windows because offensive to the public. The crowds about the kiosks, where newspapers are sold, are enormous, and the people actually fight to get the journals the moment they are issued.

GOING TO THE FRONT.

Gen. MELLINET has asked for a command in the Army of the Rhine. Large numbers of the Garde Mobile are leaving Paris for the army. A detachment went off today amid great cheering from the crowds gathered around the station.

A FLEET SAILED.

The *Moniteur* today announces that the Mediterranean fleet has sailed from Brest, destination unknown.

MORE MILITARY ARDOR.

A letter from the Camp of Chalons to the *Journal Officiel* represents that the Garde Mobile is full of military spirit, and anxious to meet the enemy. The *Moniteur* says the English Embassy here has received advices that the Prussian losses at Wiessenburg were enormous. "So we may hope," continues the *Moniteur*, "to soon resume the offensive, and cause the enemy to pay still more dearly for his first successes."

Correspondents Returning—Session of the Senate—Journalists Acquitted, and Sentenced to Banishment—The Ballot of the Prince Imperial.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—This morning all the correspondents of Paris journals for whose safety fears had been entertained, arrived in this city from the frontier safe and sound, excepting M. DE KATOW, of the *Gaulois*, who is still missing.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

The Senate will re-assemble to-day at 2 o'clock, to vote on the proposition made yesterday in the Corps Legislatif. The Corps will discuss projects for the safety of the State. Deputy KERATRY proposes the calling out under arms, and ready to take the field at a moment's warning, of all unmarried men of the military classes of 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863.

PROSECUTIONS OF JOURNALISTS.

A dispatch from Blois says the editors of the *Cloche* and *Marseillaise* who were prosecuted on a charge of publishing false statements, have been acquitted. MM. FLOURENS, FRIDON, and others, condemned for contumacy, have been sentenced to be banished from France.

THE PRINCE'S BULLET—A SERIOUS JOKE.

FELIX PYAT, condemned for offering the toast, "La Balle," [*double entendre*—the ball or the bullet,] is sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 6,000 francs.

PERSONAL.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER has lived at his private residence during the last three days, instead of occupying the official palace. The Princess CLOTILDE and her children have returned from Meudon to Paris.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF OPERATIONS.

The *Journal Officiel* says no important action has taken place at the front since Saturday. Marshal BAZAINE has made some reconnoissances with cavalry, which have elicited information of the position of the enemy. In one of these movements a squadron of hussars encountered a detachment of Prussian Uhlans and drove them back, killing one officer and wounding another.

BERLIN.

Matters in Berlin—The Opera-House Turned into a Hospital—The Prussian Loan—Denial of the Reported Naval Fight.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The Opera-house in this city has been given up to ladies' sewing societies and for hospital purposes. The building is now nearly filled with wounded men.

THE LOAN—THE NEEDLE-GUN.

Bankers decline the Prussian war loan, but the people subscribe for it freely. The Prussian officers and soldiers think lightly of the effectiveness of the mitrailleur, but believe the Chassepot is a better weapon than the needle-gun.

RUMORS DENIED—VOLUNTEER NAVAL FORCE.

All rumors of naval battles heretofore circulated are false.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Prussia is organizing a volunteer naval force.

THE BELGIAN QUESTION.

Belgian Neutrality in the British Parliament—The Treaty Read—Prorogation—The Queen's Speech Read by Commission.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The House of Lords was thinly attended today. During the session Lord CAIRNS inquired as to the progress made in the negotiations for the preservation of the neutrality of Belgium. He said the statement that the Government adhered to the treaty of 1839 was satisfactory. The neutrality of Belgium was of serious importance, and he approved the determination of the Government to maintain it. Earl GRANVILLE said he was gratified by the friendly tone of various members, including the noble Lord who preceded him; and in reply, said that the Government had secured the object alluded to, and also the warmest support and approval of Austria and Russia. It was impossible to doubt the personal honor of the Emperor NAPOLEON or King WILLIAM, or that a nation could so forget itself as to make war on the public opinion of the world. He thought the treaty would not require the action of Parliament, the aim desired having been otherwise achieved. The treaty was then read, and loudly cheered. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE and the Earl of SHAFTESBURY spoke in terms of approval of the action of the Government, as did Lord REDESDALE and the Duke of CLEVELAND.

PROROGATION—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

At 2 o'clock the Royal Commission, the Lord Chancellor, Earl KIMBERLEY, Viscount HALIFAX, Viscount SYDNEY and the Marquis of NORMANBY, brought in the Queen's speech. The Commons were summoned, and soon appeared with the speaker, Mr. GLADSTONE, and others at their head. The speech was then read by the Lord Chancellor as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: The state of public business enables me to release your attendance upon Parliament. I continue to receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their good-will and friendship; but I have witnessed with great pain and grief on both domestic and foreign grounds, the recent outbreak of war between two powerful nations, allied to this country. My best exertions have been used to avert the great calamity. I shall now direct constant and anxious attention to a strict observance of the duties and rights of neutrality. I have cheerfully assented to the measure matured by your wisdom to enlarge the powers of the Executive, not only for the discharge of international duties, but for the prevention of acts injurious to the interest of this country. I shall make every fitting endeavor to check the operation of the causes leading to the enlargement of the area of conflict, and shall contribute, if opportunity offer, to the restoration of an early and honorable peace. I have tendered to the belligerent Powers treaties, identical in form, which will give additional security to Belgium against the hazards of war on her frontier. The treaty has been signed by Count BERNSTORFF for the North German Confederation, and the French Envoy has signified that he has authority to sign the corresponding instrument, and the receipt of full power therefor from the other Powers, parties to the treaty of 1839, has been invited, and they are likely to accede to the engagement. The shocking murders in Greece have produced a painful impression in Europe, and have drawn attention to the serious evils existing in that country. My unremitting efforts will be directed to secure a complete and searching inquiry into the facts. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal provision made by you for the ordinary service of the year, and for the additional supplies of men and money voted in view of the altered circumstances of the Continent. The revenue gives promise to meet the new charges thus created, without revising the proper balances of revenue and expenditure. The act for the repression of agrarian crime and to maintain order in Ireland, has answered its purpose thus far. From the act regulating the occupation of the land I anticipate the restoration of peaceful relations between the landlord and tenant, and of confidence and benevolence. Legislation duly protecting life and property I hope now is more easy, and I rely on the loyalty and affection of my Irish subjects. I have been pleased to concur in the bill for national education in England, a new guarantee for the moral and social well-being of the nation, its prosperity and power. The Naturalization act, and that for the extradition of criminals, tend to strengthen our friendly relations with other Powers. The act regulating enlistments for short terms, I hope will increase the efficiency of the forces, promote the welfare of the soldiers, and provide for the nation a reserve well trained in arms, and ready on the emergency to return to their standards. I bid you farewell for the recess, with the earnest prayer that when again summoned, I may rejoice with you on the re-establishment of peace in Europe.

The outside attendance was small. The prorogation is to Oct. 27. At the conclusion of the formalities the proceedings terminated.

THE ROUTE TO PARIS.

Development of the Prussian Plan of the Campaign—The Present Compared with Previous Invasions.

In the absence of any movements from the seat of war, save what are indicative of the pursuance of plans which we have already explained, it may not be uninteresting to advert to the probable course of a march to Paris, for which the Prussians are evidently preparing. When the frontier was first violated twelve days ago, a writer in the *Opinion Nationale* directed attention to the fact that the invasion of France by the Prussians in 1792, and that by the Allies in 1814, had consistently followed the same plan of advance—a plan which in both cases originated with the Major-General of the Prussian forces. On these occasions an entrance was made by the valley of the Moselle. Metz and Thionville were avoided, and Verdun and Longwy having been captured, a descent was made by the valley of the Meuse, whence the valley of the Marne was gained, leading by Chalons straight on to Paris. Following the indications of the writer we have quoted, we may calculate with tolerable certainty, that should the main body of the Prussian troops prove victorious before Metz the valley of the Marne will be again selected as the route to Paris. On the prospects of another advance being made from the south, additional data are wanting to warrant any further speculation.

Presuming, then, that in the great battle at Metz, which becomes daily more imminent, the French Army should be so thoroughly defeated as to leave that fortress open to the invaders or to warrant them in leaving it behind, they would doubtless proceed to take possession of the important railroad centre of Frouard, a point about twenty miles south of Metz, where the lines cross which lead to that fortress on the north, to Strasbourg on the east, and to Paris on the west. Communication between eastern France and the capital would thus be thoroughly cut off, and the large stores of railroad material deposited there would become the spoil of the victors. Nancy is but a few miles distant, and another battle there might be expected to precede the further advance to Paris. Following the valley of the Moselle for ten miles the invaders would have to deal with the fortress of Toul—a place, however, only of the second rank. Between this and the valley of the Marne is a distance of thirty to forty miles, across a hilly tract of country, where the movements of heavy bodies of troops would be necessarily slow, and where the mining of a few viaducts would effectually prevent the possibility of using the railroad. Once arrived at St. Dizier, on the Marne, the only remaining exterior defense of Paris is Chalons, at a distance of about thirty miles, and it is not at all improbable that around the intrenched camp here may be fought one of the greatest and most desperate battles of the present century.

Of course a French defeat at Metz is the indispensable preliminary to all such probabilities; but from the overwhelming amount of force which the Prussians can bring against the position, such an event cannot be considered as at all unlikely. It is one of the first principles of Prussian tactics to strike heavily and swiftly. The construction of their armies out of men drawn from peaceful avocations renders a long campaign a thing to be avoided. The rapidity and certainty of their movements thus far amply demonstrate that their plans have been fully matured, and warrant us in expecting a similar amount of expedition in their further advance. If proof were wanting of their decision and activity, it will be found in the statement contained in this morning's dispatches that the Crown Prince was hastening to cut off the connection which MCMAHON, at Saverne, holds with CANROBERT at Nancy. It is scarcely conceivable that this manœuvre should be permitted without another collision between the two armies. If a battle is fought at all, it will probably be near Saarburg, about twelve miles further west, on the railroad to Nancy. It is quite possible that the Marshal may elect to retire upon the valley of the Moselle at the last named place, in which case the passes of the Vosges will be in undisputed possession of the Prussians, and Strasbourg will be left entirely beyond the reach of support.

WAR NOTES.

It is stated that King WILLIAM's speech to the North German Parliament was drawn up by Count BISMARCK, and that the King himself and the Crown Prince made some additions to the original draft before the speech was delivered.

An explanation is given of the violation of Luxembourg neutrality reported yesterday from Treves. All that happened, it seems, was the purchase of tobacco and sugar at Schengen by some French soldiers who had crossed the Moselle without arms.

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge* states that the inhabitants of the little town of Osterode have offered a reward of 10,000 thalers to whoever shall take the Emperor of the French, dead or alive.

Among the young men who have just left Paris to be trained in the Garde Mobile are two sons of M. JULES SIMON; the one to serve in the ranks; the other, a medical student, as assistant surgeon.

The American Legion, to which we alluded some days ago, says *Galignani's Messenger* of July 29, has definitely obtained leave to organize itself. It will be 500 strong, all Americans except the Commander-in-Chief, who will be French, and appointed by the Minister of War. It will form part of the other free corps in course of organization.

"An inhabitant of Strasburg, who left Sarreguemines on Sunday, July 25, at 11 A. M., affirms," says the *Impartial du Rhin*, "that the news as to the destruction of the viaduct was, on that date, entirely untrue. On the same morning, very early, some ten individuals had, indeed, attempted to pull up some rails at this point, but they had been driven off by the workmen on the line, and had failed in putting their project into execution. It is possible that the Bavarians or the Prussians may have blown up some bridge beyond the frontier, as they did about Kehl, but as to the viaduct over the Sarre, at the very gates of Sarreguemines, it was all safe on Sunday morning."

M. THIERS, writing to a friend in England, says he has always been of opinion that the time would come when the ambition of Prussia would have to be resisted by France. But he always supposed the time would only be when a just occasion arose, and when all the nations of Europe should acknowledge France to be in the right. "If," M. THIERS proceeds, "when asked for the production of the dispatches, I could have obtained twenty-four hours' respite, I think that my countrymen, having time for reflection, would, perhaps, have pronounced for peace. I did not succeed, and now, always faithful to my country's flag, I can only wish for her success, while earnestly desiring that it may be at the least possible cost to humanity, and that it may bring about a lasting peace."

The *Siècle* gives an account of a false alarm at the French front. At Bousonville, a few miles from Metz, a company of the Thirty-third Regiment of the line was stationed at an outpost on a wooded height in front of the town. The company was under the command of Capt. PRADELLE. One of the sentries, in the course of his beat, lost his way, and came upon a fellow sentry, who immediately fired and shot him dead. The contagion of firing set in, and the whole cordon of sentinels discharged their pieces. Capt. PRADELLE went up to the men; the regiment formed in order of battle; the Captain shouted, but the wind was high, and his voice was not heard, and he was shot through the thigh. The interference of a General put an end to the panic; when daylight set in it was found that two of the sentries had shot each other dead, and that four more were wounded.

The French papers state that the Emir ABD-EL-KADER has addressed the following letter to the Minister of War: "Praise be to God. To the very valiant Marshal of France, Minister of War. Excellency—We have learned by the voice of fame that France is about to make her powder speak against her enemies, the Prussians, (whom may God confound,) and that your very powerful Emperor, NAPOLEON III., (upon whom may Heaven shower its bounties,) has determined to place in the front ranks of his brave soldiers the sons of French Africa. He who has fought against the French would be the last of believers if he did not, in this coming war, place himself at the service of his adopted country; his tried sabre claims the honor of being among the first to march against the Prussians. The Emir ABD-EL-KADER, therefore, begs your Excellency to lay his humble petition at the foot of the glorious throne of NAPOLEON III. (to whom may God grant victory.) From the servant of God, ABD-EL-KADER BEN MAHI EDDEN BROUSSA, 6 Badia et Isani of the year of the Hegira, 1287."

THE BUFFALO RACES.

Large Attendance and General Satisfaction—The 2:30 Race Won by Harry Harley—The $6,000 Race by Kansas Chief.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Over 20,000 persons were present at the Buffalo Park races today. The weather was beautiful, and the assemblage was the most orderly and respectable ever seen on the Park. The trots were highly exciting and satisfactory. Mr. DAVID A. GAGE, of Chicago, assisted as starting judge. The first race was for a purse of $20,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:30—$8,000 to first horse, $4,500 to second, $3,000 to third, $2,500 to fourth, and $2,000 to fifth. Eight horses started. Five heats were trotted, but the first heat was declared off on account of an accident to WILLIAM BROWN, the driver of *Harry Harley*, which caused considerable excitement. Before reaching the quarter-post on the first heat, BROWN, who had been sick, was unable to manage his horse and collided with *Lady Augusta*, breaking off a wheel and throwing BROWN heavily on his head, completely prostrating his nervous system. Medical aid was immediately called and Mr. BROWN soon recovered. *Harry Harley* trotted completely round the track before he was caught. DAN MACE was placed in charge of *Harley*, and drove the race. The following is a summary:

Wm. Brown's b. g. Harry Harley	4	1	1	1
M. Roden's ch. c. Prince	1	2	2	2
John Jennings' b. s. Anthony Wayne	6	3	3	3
J. W. Spratley's b. m. Kansas Maid	5	4	4	4
John Daly's br. m. Lady Augusta	2	6	5	5
A. Gillespie's b. g. Derby	3	7	7	6
Graves & Loomis' b. g. Bay Henry	8	5	6	dis.
John Horter's s. s. General Love	7	8	8	dis.

Time—2:29¼, 2:32, 2:27½, 2:27.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:50—$600 to first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third. Five heats were trotted. The following is a summary:

B. F. Akin's b. g. Kansas Chief	2	2	1	1	1
J. A. McKelvey's s. g. Bob	1	1	2	3	2
J. Dougrey, Jr.'s, br. m. Fanny Lambert	3	4	4	2	3
J. B. Harvey's s. m. New-Berlin Girl	5	3	3	5	5
John McGrath's br. g. Long Branch	7	7	7	4	4
G. R. Logan's s. m. May Day	6	6	6	6	6
W. Harris' br. g. Byron Chief	4	5	5	dis.	
A. Palmer & Co.'s b. m. Girl of the Period	8	8	8	dis.	

Time—2:35, 2:33¼, 2:32, 2:34¼, 2:39¼.

The Racing of the First Day—Particulars of the Heats—Scenes and Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1870.

The races have commenced under the most favorable circumstances of wind and weather. A fresh breeze right off the lake tempers the brilliant sunshine, which otherwise would be distressing to all. The grand stands, for Buffalo rejoices in a plurality, are thronged. The ladies' stand is gay with pretty faces and with brilliant costumes. Buffalo has sent forth of her brightest and fairest. Many handsome equipages are on the Park grounds, and vehicles of all descriptions crowd around the back inclosure. On the outside are the usual exhibitions, and in one instance a most unusual one—a two-year old colt that really has but two legs, and, moreover, that never had even three, but that arrived thus maimed into this lower sphere. As a telegram will announce to you the names of the winners and the time made, this letter need not recapitulate. Betting is warm. Americans back their own opinions by a wager, and in this respect are slow to learn wisdom. Ten started for the first race out of thirteen entries. The first heat was won by *Lew. Sayers* trotting within himself, but such was not the case in the second heat, where he was put to his best and closely pressed by the field. On the run home he was picked up by *Derby*, and the judges decided it a dead heat, the entire lot coming in well together. The heats of the races being run at intervals, I give the state of affairs in the second race. Ten horses were entered; five came to the post. *Western Girl* was the favorite. The first heat was won by *Belle Strickland* in game style. The second heat was taken by *Idol*, two lengths in advance of the winner of the first heat. All came in pretty close together.

About this time the weather changed, clouds came up, and whirlwinds of fine dust swept across the track. Great coats were in request, and umbrellas were at a premium. Careful horse-owners groaned in spirit, and dreaded coughs and influenzas, the sure result of a drenching. So matters went, but the sun was propitious, and the storm passed over, leaving the sky clear overhead, and lowering on the horizon.

The third heat of the first race had more interest in it than any of the previous heats. *Lady Garfield* won, hard pressed by *Derby*, and the field in a cluster. When the mare came in cheers and hurrahs greeted her, and not a few knowing ones changed their opinions and their betting-books simultaneously. The third heat of the second race was won by *Idol* in fair, steady order. Indeed, when we take into account that the first race was for horses that never beat 2:34, and that the second race was for horses that never beat 2:37, we must say that the trotting was good; any mistakes in the race were quickly mended. The breaks were few and short. On two occasions when sorely pressed a few strides were made in the pacing gait, but the trot was quickly resumed. Great steadiness was observable in the scoring, and although false starts were numerous, the horses invariably got off well together. Any unevenness in the getting off was too small to weigh in a sensible degree in the issue.

At 5½ the public mind was agitated by the startling announcement that NAPOLEON III. had abdicated. Why this astute ruler should pursue such a course was not disclosed. This, however, caused great commotion, and even astonished pool sellers, who, for a moment, were almost in the same state as VIRGIL's hero, when "his hair stood on end and his voice clung to his jaws." This sensation was violent and short, as such sensations should be; and when *Derby* was hailed the winner of the fourth heat, the assembled crowd had forgotten that a Bonaparte ever existed, and that rival hosts disputed a more difficult victory on the ancient banks of the Rhine. The trots for to-morrow offer a still better prospect of good sport. From the receipts at the gate it was computed that at least 10,000 persons attended the Buffalo Park this afternoon.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Announcement in London of the Result of the Yacht Race for the Queen's Cup—British Iron-Clads—Mr. Thornton a K. C. B.—The Cable and Finances.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—It was first reported here that the *Cambria* won the race for the Queen's Cup in New-York Harbor, and there was much exultation over the victory. Her real position in the race was not known until this morning. The deception practiced on the public is bitterly denounced. The *News* acknowledges that England has again been beaten, and says plaintively: "So the Queen's Cup stays beyond the ocean where it has been twenty years."....It is asserted that the iron-clads *Northumberland* and *Agincourt* were unable to obey orders to proceed to sea at short notice, because unprovided with stores. The Admiralty takes pains to contradict the report. Mr. THORNTON, Ambassador at Washington, has been made Knight Commander of the Bath....The *Times* city article exults in the possession of the Atlantic Cable as the means of so soon restoring the financial equilibrium.

The Jewish banking-houses in Paris indignantly deny the truth of the charges made against them by the French Press.

FIRE AT ROTTERDAM.

A fire at Rotterdam destroyed a cargo of tea brought by the *Bristow*.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gen. SHERIDAN has gone to the Prussian headquarters.

Attack on the French Consulate at Canton, China.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says that on the 21st of July the French Consulate at Canton was attacked by the rabble, and the Consul compelled to seek protection under the British flag. Foreigners generally were threatened.

Evacuation of Rome Complete—Desertions.

ROME, Aug. 9, via PARIS.—The evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French troops is complete. France leaves for the Government thirty-five mortars and 15,000 shell. Desertions are frequent in the Legion d'Antibes.

FATAL MINING ACCIDENT.

Twelve Miners Precipitated Down a Shaft 200 Feet.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 10.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a cage in the shaft of GLASSMIER & HEINS, near Middleport, containing twelve miners, was precipitated to the bottom, 200 feet, by the giving way of the hoisting machinery. The following were killed: Thomas Quigley, George Stouch, John Roper, Jacob Kline, David Jones, and John Matthews. Wounded: John McGurnley, E. Manuels, Hugh McAunly, and Albert Koch, all terribly, and William Matthews and Patrick Day slightly. Several hours elapsed before the bodies could be brought out of the shaft. A temporary cage had to be constructed to hoist the dead and mangled bodies to the surface.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

State Convention at Columbus—All Nominations Made by Acclamation—Strong Resolutions Adopted.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The Republican State Convention met at the Opera-House, at 11 o'clock this morning. The attendance was quite large. Gen. B. F. POTTS was elected temporary Chairman, and W. F. BASCOM Secretary. Gen. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation, Judge GEO. W. MCILVAIN for the Supreme Judge, Gen. WM. T. WILSON for Controller of the Treasury, and PHILLIP V. HERZING for member of the Board of Public Works. The following resolutions were presented by the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That we adhere, with undiminished confidence and pride, to the party that, by its wisdom and courage, preserved the Union by a change in the organic law of the Republic, and established liberty and equality. We believe that, by the continued ascendancy of the Republican Party, will be secured the services of a free Government; that it is the safeguard of the Constitution; promotes education, order, industry, thrift, universal freedom and equal rights. We congratulate the country on the success of the present Administration, which has, without increase of taxation, reduced the national debt by an honest and economized collection of the revenue, and large reductions of the expenses of the Government; and we especially congratulate the country, for this policy, which has made it possible to reduce the international revenue and tariff duties, relieving the people of their burdens to this extent without imperilling the national faith or honor.

Resolved, That the tariff for revenue is indispensable, and should be so adjusted as to be least prejudicial to the industrial and producing interests of every class or section of the whole country, securing to the home producer a fair competition against the foreign producer.

Resolved, That a change in our Navigation laws so as to admit of the registration of vessels purchased abroad, is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that such action would again give to our plundered commerce the supremacy of the seas.

Resolved, That the policy of granting subsidies of public lands to corporations and monopolists, is unqualifiedly condemned.

Resolved, That, adhering to our traditional policy of neutrality, the American people look with profound indifference upon any European controversy regarding dynastic interests merely, and are concerned in the present struggle between Germany and France only so far as the same involves the great principles of liberty; and, while we remember that the great uprising of 1848 failed of success mainly for want of Germanic union, during our recent national trial the people of Germany supported our cause with their sympathy and material aid, and while the armies of France were endeavoring to subvert a republic on this continent, and establish in its stead an imperial throne, we cannot refrain from declaring our sympathy with the present heroic efforts of the Germans to establish, maintain and defend their national unity.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the last was greeted with great applause. Speeches were to be made by Gen. GARFIELD, JOHN A. BINGHAM, Prof. JAMES MONROE and others, to-night, but the outside meeting was spoiled by the rain.

Louisiana Republican State Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 10.—The Republican State Convention today made the following nominations: A. DIBUELET, State Treasurer; JAMES GRAHAM, State Auditor. Lieut.-Gov. DUNN is President of the Convention. The Congressional District Conventions, held here today, made the following nominations: First District, Gen. J. H. SYPHER, for both terms; Second District, A. L. SHELDON, renominated; Third District, C. B. DARRALL, renominated. The representatives of the Fourth and Fifth Districts will hold conventions in their respective districts in September.

Gov. Seward's Trip to China and Japan—His Departure from Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Gov. SEWARD left Auburn, on the 3 o'clock train, this afternoon, for San Francisco, accompanied by Mr. HARSON A. RISLEY and his two daughters, Mr. GEO. E. BAKER, Financial Agent of the State Department, and servant. Mr. SEWARD will be joined at San Francisco by Governor and Mrs. RANDALL and Hon. GEORGE F. SEWARD, Consul-General to China, and wife, all of whom will accompany him on his entire trip to China and India. The train left the depot amid the cheers of a large gathering of people assembled to see them off.

Victory of the Athletics Over the Harvards at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 10.—A large crowd witnessed the game of base-ball between the Harvards and Athletics, this afternoon. The latter won by a score of 27 to 3. Both clubs were much applauded by the spectators for their fine hits and catches. The following is the score:

Harvards	1	0	0	1	[illegible]	0	1	1	1—[illegible]
Athletics	3	1	0	7	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1—27

Shock of Earthquake in San Francisco—Wheat Exports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—There was a slight shock of earthquake felt here at 11½ o'clock last night....Seven vessels are under engagements to take full cargoes of flour and wheat to England....The Democrats have nominated ALEXANDER AUSTIN for Tax Collector.... Gen. CANBY assumed command of the Department of the Columbia on the 9th, and a powerful steam-tug has been placed at the mouth of the Columbia River.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train on the Kansas Pacific Runs Into—Six Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 10.—A terrible accident occurred at the west end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad track last night. A heavily-loaded iron train getting beyond the control of the men, in consequence of the iron clogging the brakes, ran into the rear end of the boarding train, demolishing two rear cars and crushing in the end of the sleeping-car. Six persons were killed and six or eight wounded. The killed, as far as ascertained, were Mexicans, who were sleeping under the train. The accident was immediately reported by telegraph, and three physicians started from Denver on a special train to take care of the wounded. At 10 o'clock this morning the track was reported cleared and work resumed. The engineer and fireman of the iron-train are reported to have fled.

THE EAST.

Receivers of the Boston and Erie for Connecticut—Suicide of a Disappointed Cadet—Serious Kerosene Accident—Severe Storm in Maine.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—In the Superior Court of this city, today, on the petition of GEORGE ELLIS and others, the same gentlemen selected for Massachusetts, in Boston the other day, were appointed receivers for the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, to take charge of the unfinished portions of the road in this State, and of the Norwich and Worcester Road, leased by the Boston and Erie....There was a copious fall of rain here today, the first of any consequence in three months. The whole country hereabouts was parched up and many crops were past recovery. Tobacco and corn fields have suffered greatly. There has been fears that the city water-supply here would give out, but this rain removes all danger....EDWARD MALTBIE, nineteen years old, committed suicide by shooting himself in his father's house, in Waterbury, last night. For some weeks past he has been depressed in spirits in consequence of failing to pass an examination at West Point....FIX, who shot his wife and another woman, and then himself, in this city last evening, is alive today, but is partly paralyzed and will not long survive. His wife will probably recover.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 10.—Last evening, Miss LYDIA INGALLS, seventy-one years old, living with her nephew on Fayette-street, while going into the cellar with a kerosene lamp, accidentally set her clothes on fire, and was so badly burned that she lived but two hours. She was very fleshy, weighing 240 pounds.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10.—News has been received here that an extensive fire is raging in the woods near Princeton.... Several children were injured, one or two seriously, in this city, yesterday, by the falling of a stage in a hall where they were practicing for a concert.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 10.—Bucksport was visited yesterday evening by a severe tempest, accompanied by thunder and lightning, doing much damage. The barn of GEO. LAKE was struck by the lightning and entirely destroyed. The dwellings of J. B. BRADLEY, CHAS. SNOWMAN and DAVID BROWN, and the house belonging to W. D. SWAYZE, received serious damages, but no person was injured.

President Grant—A Committee Ask the Pardon of Gen. O'Neil.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—The President spent a quiet day transacting private business, and this evening he went to South St. Louis. He will probably meet the merchants on 'Change to-morrow, he having been invited to do so by a committee appointed by the President of the Merchants' Exchange. He was waited upon today by a committee of prominent Irishmen, who asked the President to pardon Gen. O'NEIL and other Irishmen now in prison for violation of the Neutrality laws.

The Bank of Nova Scotia at Halifax—Statement of Its Loss Through Its Cashier.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 10.—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Nova Scotia, today, the statement was submitted showing the defalcation of JAMES FORMAN, cashier, to the amount of $320,000. His property transferred to the bank is estimated at $195,000. The actual loss is $125,000. This will sweep away all surplus assets and $8,000 capital stock. The bank is still quite solvent, but confidence is shaken.

Fatal Marine Disaster—Twelve Women and Children Drowned.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 10.—A market-boat was run into yesterday by a schooner. The boat was sunk in less than three minutes. About twelve women and children were drowned.

The Storm at Utica, N. Y.—$200,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

The Utica *Observer* of the 9th gives a detailed account of the storm on the previous night in Oneida County. The City of Utica was at one time almost completely inundated. The Old Ladies' Home, on Faxton-street, was somewhat damaged. At Washington Mills the house of a Mrs. MITCHELL was struck. Severe injury was sustained by her daughter. Later, three barns in Frankfort, the property of Mr. RODERICK SMITH, were consumed. The loss will be about $3,500, and the insurance is light. The residence of A. G. DAUBY, Esq., on Clark-street, narrowly escaped demolition. The lightning struck a chimney on the main roof, shattered it badly, and then darted off into the ground below. For nearly an hour and a half the storm raged with astonishing fury.

The Globe Woolen Mills first felt the shock of the mighty flood. Their reservoir in the rear of the mills was quickly filled. A few moments later the water, requiring something more than the natural outlet, tore away the embankment and proceeded to carry on the work of devastation in the mill. When we state that the loss sustained will not fall short of $80,000, the reader will better understand the extent of the damage effected in the mill.

It will be about two weeks before work can be resumed, and in the meantime some 250 operatives will be without employment. The loss is not less than $25,000.

Several other houses were also struck by lightning, and, altogether, the loss of property in Oneida County is estimated at $200,000.

A Nuisance Complained Of.

Frequent complaints are now made by citizens of the dumping of garbage by the street-cleaning contractor in vacant lots. No less than ten different localities have been reported where this foul and offensive material is deposited. Two or three docks are being filled in with this putrid mass to breed a pestilence hereafter. Several of the most eligible building lots uptown will be ruined by having a stratum of this decomposing animal and vegetable filth placed underneath them. "This work," writes a resident of one of the neighborhoods, "is openly carried on in the presence of the Health Inspectors. Have these Inspectors been instructed not to notice this nuisance? If this is true, and the fact that so gross and palpable a nuisance is tolerated, while the comparatively harmless fat-melters are driven out of the City, gives color to the assertion, is it not time for the Board of Health to inquire why such instructions are given?" Of the complaints which reach us of local nuisances, none have greater importance than those against the deposit of garbage, as above stated. The contractor cannot lawfully dump his garbage-carts within the City without a permit from the Board of Health, and it may be that in the places complained of he has obtained such permits. If that is the case, it is the first time that garbage has been recognized by sanitary authorities as a proper filling of low grounds and of docks. A citizen suggests to President BOSWORTH the propriety of an examination of the several places where this work is going on, and such action as the facts warrant.

THE NATHAN CASE.

A Ridiculous Episode in the History of the Dark Tragedy.

Fourth Day of the Coroner's Investigation.

The Nathans Completely Vindicated—Mr. Williams' Story About the "Dog"—The Instrument Seen on the Premises a Year Ago.

The Search for the Assassin—A Policeman on the Wrong Track—A Respectable Lawyer Arrested as the Murderer—The Nyack Story.

It will be remembered that in the Rogers case, eighteen months ago, several persons, against whom there was not a title of evidence, were arrested for suspected complicity in the assassination, and it has now been proved that the Nathan case is not to close without similar exhibitions of stupidity on the part of the Police. An arrest has at last been made in the affair, but its only effect has been to relieve a woeful tragedy by a farcical interlude. Very many people in this City know THOMAS DUNPHY, a lawyer, at No. 4 Warren-street, called among his host of friends TOM DUNPHY, and greeted as a "hale fellow well met," under almost any circumstances. DUNPHY has achieved the notoriety of being arrested as the murderer of BENJAMIN NATHAN.

On Tuesday evening he was visiting some acquaintances in Brooklyn, and singularly enough, he seems to have been known in the house as Mr. GILBERT. The reason for this singular misconception on the part of persons with whom he was on jolling terms does not appear, but whatever may have been the cause, the fact added greatly to poor TOM's subsequent embarrassments. Naturally enough, the conversation turned to the Nathan murder, and DUNPHY, who had read up the case thoroughly, employed his legal acumen in dealing with the facts to such alarming purpose that he soon convinced at least one of his hearers that such an acquaintance with the manner and purpose of the crime could be shown by no person but the unknown criminal himself. Learned and eloquent TOM DUNPHY showed precisely how the murderer got into the house, and stated with marvelous minuteness every act of the assassin, until having secured his retreat, he dropped the "dog" at the front door and passed out into the lonely street. All this, the unfortunate DUNPHY, for the sake of preciseness and dramatic effect, had related in the first person. A horrified young woman, who in the next room overheard it all, and with blood curdled by the fiendish malignity of the assassin who could thus dilate upon his horrible deed, slipped out into the street to call the Police. Officer MURPHY, of the Fourth Precinct, was soon found, and to him she made the startling announcement that she not only knew who murdered Mr. NATHAN, but knew where he was at that moment; he was a villian named GILBERT, and was then in the house. MURPHY was nothing loth to earn the great rewards awaiting the capturer of the assassin, and the young woman piloting him on the way, he marched into the room and dumbfounded poor DUNPHY by seizing him by the coat-collar as GILBERT, the murderer of Mr. NATHAN. DUNPHY tried to laugh, but seeing that the officer was in earnest he endeavored to explain, saying his name was DUNPHY, and that he was telling of what he had read in the newspapers. But the officer declared this was "too thin," and in spite of the prayers and struggles of his prisoner, carried him off to Police Head-quarters, and into the presence of Chief of Police CAMPBELL. That functionary listened to the story of the young woman and the explanations of DUNPHY, and was then positively certain that he had in his hands the great criminal of the age. The prisoner had two names, which was in itself a suspicious circumstance; but he had also confessed his crime, and had a hang-dog look that confirmed his story. Therefore he held on with determined grip to the desperate villain, in spite of protestations, and after keeping him in prison from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until a little after midnight, forwarded him, per Officer MURPHY, to Superintendent JOURDAN, to be dealt with according to law. MURPHY went first to the Central Police Building, No. 300 Mulberry-street, but JOURDAN had long been gone, and MURPHY, after waiting a long time, finally, at 3 o'clock in the morning, collared DUNPHY, and bore him off to the residence of Superintendent JOURDAN, at No. 128 Prince-street. He rang the bell, but there was no response. Holding the now terrified and exhausted DUNPHY, whose only crime was his power as a narrator, resolutely with one hand, the determined MURPHY jerked violently at the bell, until he pulled off the handle. Then he fell to kicking, and soon broke out a panel of the door. A head was then thrust out of an upper window, and a frightened lady asked what was wanted. It appeared that heavily all of his noise had been heard, but it was such a dreadful din that the inmates supposed it was a party of drunken ruffians who wanted to get some one out on bail; and Superintendent JOURDAN not having yet returned home, his family were afraid to make any response. So much of this explanation being given to MURPHY as sufficed to make him understand that the Superintendent was not at home, that indefatigable officer returned with his trophy to the Central Police Building, where he waited patiently, with DUNPHY constantly in hand, until JOURDAN went to his office at 9 o'clock in the morning. A few words were then sufficient to ring down the curtain on a farce which DUNPHY had signally failed to enjoy, and that gentleman being at last discharged, went his way, vowing that he will never again tell a story as well as he can.

In compliance with instructions from Superintendent JOURDAN, Capt. BURDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, sent Officer MULLIGAN to investigate the Nyack story, and the following report of his discoveries was submitted yesterday:

Officer MULLIGAN left New-York City at 6 A. M., Aug. 9, 1870, and proceeded to New City, Rockland County, where he found a man named John Smith, who had been arrested as the supposed murderer of Mr. NATHAN by JACOB C. SMITH, the Constable of Rockland County. When Officer MULLIGAN arrived at New City, he had a conference with TORRY, the Sheriff of Rockland County, in one of the cells of the jail, and he (the said MULLER) stated to Officer MULLIGAN, that he was a native of Baden, Germany, aged sixty-three, and a missionary preacher; that he came from California about four weeks ago and stopped at the Baden Hotel in Greenwich-street; that on the night of the murder of BENJ. NATHAN, he was at Mr. SCHUELLERS, about five miles from New-York. He said he was acquainted with NATHAN about seven years ago at the Astor House, and never saw him before or since, and never had any business with him, and knows nothing of the murder except what he has read in the papers. He also said that he did not know any member of the family, and that it was JOHN JACOB ASTOR who pointed Mr. NATHAN out to him. In my opinion the man is insane. He is still held by the Constable in the County Jail, to see if they could get any evidence against him on some crime committed in that county.

THE INQUEST YESTERDAY.

The inquest in the Nathan case was resumed yesterday morning in the Supreme Court General Term. The attendance was larger perhaps than on any of the preceding days, and the interest in the investigation was unabated. Mr. HARMON NATHAN, eldest son of the deceased, was present yesterday, for the first time, accompanied by his brothers, WASHINGTON and FREDERICK, and was the object of considerable attention. A large number of witnesses were examined, but none of the testimony was of unusual importance.

The first witness examined was Mr. LEONARD W. BOOLE, a shipwright of thirty-three years' experience. He was called as an expert to testify as to the branch of mechanical trade in which the implement called the "dog" was commonly used. He stated that the instrument found in the residence of the deceased on the morning of the murder was smaller and lighter than those used in shipwright yards, but was somewhat similar to those employed in the construction of canal-boats and of smaller vessels. In his opinion it could be used in laying the deck of a barge or the floors of a house, and the indentations in its back were made by a house carpenter's hammer and not by a shipwright's maul.

MICHAEL MCGEE and HENRY MOORE, clumbers, and RICHARD KING, laborer, who had been employed in Mr. NATHAN's house before the murder, testified as to the ease with which they gained access through the front basement door, without being observed by any one in the house, at different times. Neither of them had ever seen the "dog" anywhere about the premises.

The most important evidence of the day was that of MORRIS R. WILLIAMS, a mason, whose employer had been engaged in the execution of repairs in Mr. NATHAN's house two weeks previous to the murder. He testified most emphatically that, in September last, he saw an instrument very much like the "dog" (produced) lying in the stable, near the door. He seemed disinclined to swear positively it was the same instrument, for one of the ends appeared different from the one he saw in the stable, but they certainly resembled each other very closely—in fact, he thought it was the same instrument. At the time he first noticed this "dog," he observed the floor was freshly patched in different places, and he was under the impression that it had been left behind by some workmen. He had never seen the "dog" since, and assigned as a reason for not informing the Police of the circumstance on the morning of the murder, that he was so much excited he lost all recollection of the matter.

ROBERT NEWTON, an employe of Mr. WILLIAMS, testified that he had been at work at Mr. NATHAN's prior to the murder; had seen an implement like that in Court in a shipwright's yard, but nowhere about Mr. NATHAN's house or stable. He had a recollection of being told by Mr. WILLIAMS that the "dog" was in the stable, but at the time he attached no importance to it, and it now seemed like a dream.

At this point Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN was recalled and examined briefly. He was asked at what part of the house he was on the morning of the murder when he discovered the hall door was open, and replied he was on the second step from the hall. He also stated, in answer to further inquiries, that the coachman was in the employment of the family four or five years, and was in the country on the night of the murder.

Mr. FREDERICK then took the stand, and considerable interest was manifested in his testimony. His demeanor on the stand was calm and collected, and his statement impressed all with its sincerity and truthfulness. He said that on the evening before the murder he accompanied his father from his residence to the synagogue, and after service went to the house of his uncle, Mr. LYONS. He left there a few minutes before 8 o'clock, a short time after his brother WASHINGTON, who had also been visiting there, had departed. He spent the evening in Brooklyn, and returned to the City on the 11 o'clock boat by the Fulton Ferry. He immediately took the stage to Twenty-first-street, and after partaking of some refreshments, arrived home about 12¼ o'clock. As he passed up the stairs, he discovered his father's door was open, and the old gentleman asked, "Who is there," to which he replied, "It is I." There was no light in the room at the time, and after a few words more retired to bed. In the morning, a short time after he had arisen, he was startled by the cry of his brother, and proceeding down stairs, he discovered the body of his father. (Mr. NATHAN here described the condition of his body, and, on dwelling on the details, became much affected.) He stated he noticed how he bent over the body, beseeching his father to speak to him, if only for once more, his eyes were suffused with tears, his voice was tremulous, and his whole appearance indicated great agitation.) He stated it was not customary with his father to keep more than $200 or $300 in the house, and he was not aware he had other valuables of any description. He also stated he was a member of the Stock Exchange, did business in the Street on his own account, and the last pecuniary assistance he derived from his father was a sum of $600 or $700 in April. He had no quarrels with his father, nor had his brothers, MR. NATHAN to his knowledge. He professed all ignorance of the existence of a will, and whether two wills had been made. The only thing he knew in this connection was that about six or eight months since his father had spoken of making him executor. He had never seen the "dog" on the premises, nor did he see it on the morning of the murder. He denied the accuracy of Officer MANGAN's statement with regard to his pointing out the instrument to him on that morning, and he had never seen it until produced in Court.

At the conclusion of this testimony, WASHINGTON NATHAN was again called, and stated that when he had been at the house on the morning of the 29th of July he distinctly heard footsteps in young KELLY's room over-head, and that the latter did not make his appearance until he had come from his father's room a second time, a few minutes after he gave the alarm. He added that he picked up the pocket-book the third or fourth time he entered his father's room and examined its contents.

Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN was recalled and asked if he had heard any footsteps in KELLY's room on the night of the murder, to which he answered in the negative.

The inquest then adjourned until 10½ o'clock this morning, when it will be resumed in the same Court. WM. KELLY is expected to be placed on the stand, and his evidence is looked forward to with eager interest.

Inquest Before the Coroner—Fourth Day of the Investigation—Testimony of L. H. Boole, Michael McGwen, Richard King, M. R. Williams, Washington Nathan and Frederick Nathan.

The first witness called yesterday was Mr. LEONARD H. BOOLE.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BOOLE.

Examined by the Coroner:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 109 Ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Shipwright.

Q.—How long have you been in the business? A.—Nearly twenty-three years, with the exception of the last three years.

Q.—In your business do you use a tool or instrument called a "dog?" A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it such an instrument as this? (showing the "dog.") A.—We use an instrument similar to this; this is smaller than the ones generally used; they are made variously, some like this, and some different; some are made for the purpose of holding timber in position, and some for the purpose of steadying anything that will not stand up of itself; this would be called a small deck dog; there is another shape, however, which, instead of having the ends parallel, have them at right angles with each other; this is intended to drive in a beam across the grain, and close up the seam of the deck plank; it would be used for inch or inch and a half plank, like the deck of a canal-boat or flooring of anything that it might be used for.

Q.—What is the thickness of deck plank? A.—Seldom more than five inches in yachts, and small vessels not more than three.

Q.—Where are these dogs manufactured. A.—They are always made at the smiths' shop in the yard.

Q.—You observe those points are made of steel? A.—I see that they are.

Q.—Do you ever have them steel-pointed. A.—No; I never saw a steel-pointed one before in my life; this dog has never been used in a shipyard; the reason I think so is, that the indentations on it are not such as would be made by a ship-carpenter's maul; these have been made by the hammer of a house-carpenter; I should suppose that the man that made this dog never saw one before; if he had been a ship-smith he would have left all the iron here, (indicating the ends of the dog,) where the weakest point is, and it would not need to be steel-pointed.

By Mr. FELLOWS—Among mechanical tools have you ever seen an instrument like that, (indicating the dog.) A.—Only, as I say, in our ship-yards, and I have never seen one so small as that.

Q.—Are such instruments in use among house-carpenters? A.—I cannot say; I can only say as to my experience in laying floors.

By Mr. FIELDS—Are instruments of that kind used in lumber-yards among cedar logs? A.—In cedar logs or posts they would need something of that kind, but stronger, thicker than that.

Q.—Have you seen it before? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you communicated with the Superintendent of Police? A.—Not in detail; but I told him that the article had never been used in a ship-yard.

By Mr. RUSSELL—Do I understand you to say you never saw a dog with steel points? Do you know whether carpenters use such? A.—No, caulkers never use them.

By Mr. FIELDS—You observe that instrument is bent—would that bending occur in the process of using it? A.—Yes, that would occur in the process I have described of laying a floor or the top or deck of a canal-boat or barge.

Q.—Would it be adopted to the floor of a house? A.—Yes; a ship-carpenter would need something of the kind if he went to lay the floor of a house, but whether a house-carpenter would use it, I cannot say.

By Mr. KELLOWS—Will you give me the names of the principal yacht-builders? A.—Well, these are such hard times we have all had to leave the business and go at something else, but there is Mr. POILLON, of Brooklyn, and there is a yard at Astoria, and one at Manhattanville.

Q.—Is there not a yard in the East River where the *Osborne* was taken up? A.—She was taken up on the screw-dock.

Q.—Are there any place where canal-boats are built? A.—I do not know any place except up the North River, at Nyack, or any small hole up the North River.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL M'EWEN.

Q.—What is your business? A.—House-carpenter.

Q.—Have you done business for Mr. NATHAN? A.—Yes, Sir; the Saturday previous to the murder I took away my tools: I have been engaged in plumbing work.

Q.—How long had you worked there? A.—About four days.

Q.—How did you get in the house? A.—When I took materials there I got in by the stable; I went in that way about four times; when the men got done in the stable I went in by the basement.

Q.—How did you get in by the basement? A.—I had to ring the bell once or twice.

Q.—Did you see Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN there? A.—Yes; I saw him in the attic; the last words he said to me were to hurry up and get through.

Q.—How often did you find the wooden basement door open? A.—Four or five times.

Q.—During the time you was at work there did you ever see an instrument like this?—(showing the dog.) A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice anybody else there except Mrs. KELLY and her son, the carpenters and masons? A.—No, I did not notice any strangers.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY MORE.

Live at No. 152 West Twenty-seventh-street; work for Mr. MCEWEN; am a plumber; have worked at No. 28 West Twenty-third-street; worked there four days.

By the CORONER—What time in the morning did you usually go there? A.—About quarter past seven; sometimes later.

Q.—How did you usually get in? A.—Generally by the basement door.

Q.—Who let you in? A.—Mrs. KELLY's son let me in once or twice; sometimes I opened the iron gate when the other door was open.

Q.—How many times did you open the door yourself? A.—I could not say; perhaps three or four times.

Q.—Did you see any one in the house beside the family? A.—Mrs. KELLY, her son, the carpenters and masons.

Q.—During the time you were there did you ever see an instrument like that—the dog? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—During the time you were at work who did you see? A.—The carpenters, masons, Mrs. KELLY and her son.

Q.—Did any person come to see you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever in the front room or library? A.—No, Sir.

A.—Did you ever speak to anybody about having worked in that house? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. FIELDS—Where did you usually see Mrs. KELLY's son? A.—I usually saw him by the windows.

Q.—Was he doing anything? A.—No; reading the papers, I believe.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mrs. KELLY's son? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did any one come up to see him? A.—No, Sir, not in my knowledge.

Q.—Where did you sleep on the night of the murder? A.—I slept in my bedroom.

Q.—Where were you that evening? A.—I did not go out after I went home.

Q.—When did you first hear of the murder? A.—On Friday morning, about ten minutes past seven o'clock. I was going through Twenty-third-street and saw a crowd at the door, and went and asked what was the matter.

Q.—Did you go into the house? A.—No, Sir, I went on to my work.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD KING.

Live at No. 111 East Twenty-seventh-street; am a laborer; work for Mr. WILLIAMS; on the 26th of July I was at work at Mr. NATHAN's; had been working there twelve days.

Q.—What time did you usually get there in the morning? A.—A quarter before seven.

Q.—How did you get in? A.—I used to ring the basement bell.

Q.—Who let you in? A.—Sometimes Mrs. KELLY, sometimes her son.

Q.—Did you ever get in yourself? A.—I got in as far as the basement door through the gate.

Q.—Did you ever see any strangers? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever see anything like this "dog?" A.—No, Sir, never since I came to this country, but in the old country I have seen something similar, only there was a thread on the points where a nut went on.

Q.—Where were you working on Thursday? A.—We were putting some tops on the chimney.

Q.—Did you notice the scuttle? A.—Yes, I locked it after I went down.

Q.—What time was it? A.—Quarter-past five.

Q.—What time did you leave? A.—Eight or nine minutes to six.

Q.—How did you get out? A.—By the basement door.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—Never left the house (my home) until the next morning.

Q.—When did you first hear of the murder? A.—Next morning I went there and found a crowd; I saw young KELLY inside, and I asked him what was the matter, and he told me Mr. NATHAN was murdered; "Was it out?" said I; "No," said he, "in the room; then I went to the boss and told him we could not work there—that there was something wrong.

TESTIMONY OF MORRIS R. WILLIAMS.

Reside at No. 602 East Fifteenth-street; am a mason; have done work at Mr. NATHAN's up to the time of his death; had been at work for him for thirteen or fourteen days previous to the murder; sometimes got in by ringing the basement bell, sometimes by knocking at the stable door.

Q.—Did you ever open the basement door and go in by yourself? A.—I did once; Mrs. KELLY was in the hall; she said she left it open to admit the air, but she said that either she or her son was always there; I made a remark about the door being open, and that was the reply she made.

Q.—During the time you worked there, or since, have you ever told any person that you saw an instrument like this "dog" in the stable? A.—Yes, I said I had seen an instrument like it lying behind the stable door a year ago; it was lying behind the door as you go out in the yard to the left, but I do not think that was the instrument.

Q.—I ask you who you told? A.—I believe I mentioned it to Mr. TIEMAN, a detective on Broadway, and Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of No. 80 Broadway.

Q.—Do you think this was the instrument? A.—No, I think the one I saw was heavier; it struck my mind that the carpenters had left it there; they had been repairing the floor, putting in some new pieces of plank.

Q.—Did you take it in your hand? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Your opinion is that it was heavier? A.—Yes; and the one I saw was sharper at the points.

By Mr. FELLOWS—How long has this house been built? A.—About twelve years.

Q.—Did you receive directions from Mr. NATHAN as to its construction? A.—Yes, and from Mr. THOMAS, the architect.

Q.—Are there any secret closets in that house? A.—None to my knowledge.

Q.—I mean any in which the doors fit into the walls so that they cannot be seen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say that you did not take up this instrument? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see it more than once? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you observe it particularly? A.—No; I only saw it as I was passing through.

Q.—Might it not have been the instrument just as it is now? A.—It might, but it appears to my mind that it was different.

Q.—You cannot swear that it is not the same? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you first see this instrument? A.—Some time about a year ago.

Q.—I mean this instrument here? A.—I cannot say; I saw it at Police Head-quarters.

Q.—When you first saw it, did it occur to your mind that it was the same you saw a year ago? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What way did the stable doors open? A.—Inside.

Q.—And this instrument was lying in the stable? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which door? A.—The back door going out into the yard.

Q.—Your attention has been drawn to that since? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you fix the date? A.—It was some time in September.

Q.—When you first saw this "dog," did it occur to you that it might be the same you had seen in the stable in September? A.—No.

Q.—How soon after did this occur to you? A.—Very soon afterward.

Q.—Have you said anything to the inmates of the house? A.—I have asked them all if they had seen it before.

ROBERT NEWTON'S TESTIMONY.

Live at No. 47 Kosciusko-street, Brooklyn; work for Mr. MORRIS WILLIAMS; was at work at Mr. NATHAN'S on the 28th of July; was fixing the chimneys on the roof; usually went to work at about 7 o'clock in the morning; sometimes went in by the basement door and sometimes through the stable; generally there only the housekeeper and her son, and the carpenters.

Q.—Did you ever see an instrument like this dog in the stable at Mr. NATHAN'S house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see an instrument like that before? A.—Yes, in a ship-yard.

Q.—Do you recollect Mr. WILLIAMS say that he had seen an instrument like that in Mr. NATHAN'S stable? A.—He said it was like a dream to him that he had seen something like it.

TESTIMONY OF WASHINGTON NATHAN.

WASHINGTON NATHAN being recalled and questioned, described the position of the stairs, and being asked whether he saw the street door open as he came down stairs, said that he did; that when he got down all but two steps he saw the door open.

Q.—You could see the front door open? A.—Yes, Sir; it was two steps from the floor—from the landing.

Q.—You mean by that two steps from the hall? A.—Yes, Sir; two steps more to go down; from that position I noticed the front door was open.

Q.—Is the same coachman in the employment of the family now, that was a year ago? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long has he been with you? A.—Four or five years; I think it is as long as that.

Q.—Can you tell the jury from whose recommendation Mrs. KELLY was first employed by your father to take charge of the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On the night of the murder, where was the coachman? A.—In the country.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK NATHAN.

Q.—What is your name? A.—FREDERICK NATHAN.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 12 West Twenty-third-street.

Q.—On the night of July 28, when did you leave the house? A.—Thirty-five minutes past six, with my father.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—We walked down Fifth-avenue to the synagogue, and went up stairs together; left the synagogue a little after seven, twenty minutes or a quarter past, and we went to my aunt's; I saw my father talking to one of my sisters; I remained there some time, and left the house about twenty minutes to eight.

Q.—When did your father leave? A.—I think my father left five or ten minutes before I did.

Q.—Where did you go after leaving your aunt's? A.—I went to the south-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street; I made a call there; there were five gentlemen, I think, sitting in the door-way; I believe I was introduced to one of them; I don't recollect whether I was to the other.

Q.—When did you leave them? A.—In a very short time.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—I jumped into a Twenty-third-street stage and rode down to the Hamilton Ferry.

Q.—About what time was that? A.—I crossed over, I think, at a quarter or half-past eight; I walked up four blocks and turned to my left; I think it was Carroll-street; I made a call on a friend, and remained until half-past ten o'clock or twenty-five minutes to eleven; it was raining then; they asked me if I would remain there all night; I told them no, that my father was in the city, and I preferred to go home; the lady gave me an umbrella, and I walked a couple of squares down, stopping at a druggists in Court-street, where I got a glass of Vichy water, more as an excuse to be out of the rain than anything else; I waited until a car came down, and rode down to the ferry; I think it was the eleven o'clock boat that I took; the first boat, of course, then came to the dock; crossed the ferry, got into a Fifth-avenue stage.

Q.—Which ferry was this? A.—Fulton Ferry; I took a stage, which I had to myself, and rode as far as Twenty-first-street, where I got out and went into a restaurant and got some poached eggs and a brandy smash.

Q.—Did you know any one there? A.—Between ten and fifteen minutes past twelve, and went immediately home; I opened the door with my night-key; found the key was not in the door; of course I know by that that my brother was out; I knew as I went upstairs that I should find my father in, and in my father's room the door was open—he used, "Who is there?" I said, "It is no, Sir;" he said, "Is WASHINGTON there?" I said, "No;" he said, "If you want some ice-water you can come in here and get some;" I said, "No, I have just had a drink;" then I left him and went immediately to my room.

Q.—Did you notice a light in the room? A.—No, Sir, it was perfectly dark.

Q.—Was his door open? A.—The door was open sufficiently for me to go in; not fully open; I then went immediately to my room and the gas on the third story was rather dim, and I turned it up full, so as to allow my brother to see when he came upstairs; took off my shoes; I believe I took off my pants before closing the door; I am not certain about that; I then immediately went to bed. Knowing that I was obliged to rise early; in fact, I had had very little sleep that week, and was very tired.

Q.—Did you hear your brother come in? A.—No, Sir, I did not; he is often going to his room without my hearing him.

Q.—What time in the morning did you arise? A.—By my watch it was ten minutes of six; I set my watch every night, as it gains about ten minutes every day; when I rose, I went to the window and looked out to see what kind of a day it was; it was going to be; it was a close morning, very close; I went to the window as I am always in the habit of doing; before dressing I generally draw my shade down; I then open my door, having on my drawers, and walk down the hall to a large room in the rear, where we have been in the habit of having our clean clothes kept after they are returned from the laundry.

Q.—Was your brother's door open when you looked out? A.—My brother's door was open, and I saw him lying in his room apparently asleep; I didn't care to wake him; I returned the same way, and whether I found my stockings first before going to my sister's room, I don't know, but from there I went to my sister's room, which is adjoining mine; in coming out of there I passed my brother; he said he was going down stairs and would wake father; I said, "I don't think there is any use;" my father always woke up on such an occasion without being called; he went down stairs; I returned to my room, and the first thing I heard was I heard him yell; whether he called my name I could not say, but without a moment's delay I rushed down there; it was my first impression that my brother had met somebody in the hall, but I saw him standing by my father's door; I rushed in there, and at the first moment knelt down on the right hand side of my father to see if he was entirely dead; whether I touched him or not I have no recollection; then I ran down stairs and on reaching the landing I looked toward the door; it was open sufficiently for a man to walk inside without edging sideways.

Q.—Are you certain of that? A.—I have a distinct recollection of it.

Q.—Did you see any policeman? A.—I looked out at the door, and I think the policeman was down near the church; happened as if surprised by hearing another to him, and also to a man opposite, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, who was washing the sidewalk; before he reached the house there were several gentlemen there who were in the hotel, one of whom, a Mr. BENON, resides opposite the house; I have seen him often return home to dress himself in the afternoon; several of the gentlemen, I am not certain whether Mr. BUNON was among them, accompanied us up stairs to my father's room; I think there were three or four men went up the first landing, and some, I think remained in the hall.

Q.—When you first entered your father's room did you notice a light burning? No, Sir, I did not see any; my whole attention was directed to my poor father; I could not attend to anything but to see that my father was entirely dead; if he could speak one word.

Q.—What was the position of your father's body? A.—He was lying on his back, I think a little inclined to the left; his head was very nearly straight; his right leg was extended across the threshold of the door, his left drawn up tight against the door, which was open from the library into the bed-room; his arm was at an angle, his right hand being a little higher than his left.

Q.—Were his hands closed? A.—They were not; they were half open.

Q.—Did you notice the condition of the blood, whether coagulated or not? A.—I had my stockings on before leaving my room, and when I stepped up to his body I felt my stockings grow cold as the blood came upon them.

Q.—Have you seen this dog before? A.—I have never had it in my hand.

Q.—Did you see it that morning? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see the officer have it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't see it lying on the floor? A.—No, Sir; have not had it in my hand at all; have not seen any one have it.

Q.—What did you do? A.—After you went down to the door? A.—I sent for a doctor and immediately went up stairs again and stood at my father's head and asked him if he could speak one word; then I went down stairs again and walked all over the house; I know that during the examination of the house I went up to the garret; and all over, and could not find a single trace of anybody.

Q.—What did you discover in the library? A.—I didn't go there; of course, I looked in there, and saw papers lying on the floor, the safe door open.

Q.—Did you see the chair upset? A.—I don't know whether it was or not.

Q.—Do you know whether there were other valuables in that safe? A.—Not to my knowledge; my father kept simply bonds and mortgages there, and perhaps a few hundred dollars; during the Summer time I don't think he kept much money there; there was no necessity for it, he being out of town.

Q.—How long had your father been out of town? A.—He went out of town the last of June; I don't recollect exactly when; I know he went out two weeks later than he was in the habit of doing, because he could not find a place that suited him.

Q.—Did he have any regular days for coming into the City? A.—Only Mondays, and sometimes Fridays were his days.

Q.—Did you notice the door between your father's room and the gear room? A.—Yes; I noticed the latch-room was not closed, and I think the nearest door was closed to within two inches.

By Mr. FELLOWS—Did you hear your brother's testimony yesterday? A.—I did.

Q.—All of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear those questions that were asked him relative to the pecuniary relations between himself and his father? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the relationship existing between your father and you in regard to any matters of business? A.—Whenever I asked my father for money he always gave it to me, simply saying that he hoped I was not speculating too largely.

Q.—What business are you engaged in? A.—I am a member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Q.—When did you last receive any financial aid from your father? A.—April 28.

Q.—How much did you receive? A.—Six or seven hundred dollars.

Q.—Did you ever have any disputes or quarrels? A.—Often had disputes and arguments on business, simply in regard to the state of the market.

Q.—I mean, did you have any quarrels? A.—Of course, I have had words, but the next day it would be the same as before.

Q.—When you came down stairs, when did you first learn that your father had been murdered? A.—I think my brother said it first; I rushed into the room and saw him there.

Q.—Do you know what was your father's habits as to carrying money on his person? A.—The largest check I have known my father to draw for the house was $500 or $600; he never carried more than $100 or $200.

Q.—When your father was at home did he transact his business in this little library? A.—Yes, Sir; he kept his check book there and did his writing there.

Q.—Do you know who paid the servant's about your house? A.—My father paid them, either himself or through my mother.

Q.—Do you know of any of the servants visiting him in that library to receive their pay? A.—Yes, Sir; they have often been in there that way; I have been there.

Q.—Now, you know that received money where did he put it? A.—He generally sent a boy to the bank with it, or deposited it in the safe.

Q.—Did you ever see him take any money from that safe or put any in when the servant was by? A.—A servant might have been in the room; I don't know about that.

Q.—Now, as to the coachman, the males employed in and about that house, did he pay them directly? A.—I think he did; not through my mother at all events.

Q.—Do you know how he was accustomed to pay his coachman—by checks or by money? A.—I don't know about the regulations of the house; I think he paid them in money.

Q.—Do you know whether it was his custom to keep money in his safe when he had money? A.—He was accustomed to keep time or $600 in it.

Q.—Now, about this young man Kelly that you speak of, when did you first see him that morning? A.—I think the second time I came up the stairs, in the main hall, with the books in his hand—No, shoes, I think.

Q.—Then he had blacked the shoes? A.—Yes, Sir, he was going down to do that.

Q.—How long was that after you heard the alarm of murder? A.—I should think about a quarter of an hour.

Q.—During that time was Mrs. KELLY in the room where your father was lying? She might have been; the first time I saw her was in the hall of the second story.

Q.—How long were you in your father's room the first time? A.—Not more than two minutes.

Q.—Did you see anybody in the room during that time except your brother? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then during that time neither of the KELLYS had been in the room? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—In going about the house do you remember whether you went into the housekeeper's room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not so with these in the back part of the house on the second floor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether during this time you made any exclamations or not, any screams? A.—I think I did; of course I did.

Q.—During that time neither of the KELLYS came to the room? A.—No, Sir; the first time I saw ANN KELLY was, I think, the second time I came from my room after rushing about the house.

Q.—When you saw young KELLY did you say anything to him? A.—I said my father had been murdered; I met him in the hall; he stood there with the shoes in his hand, without speaking.

Q.—Did he let the shoes fall? A.—Not to my knowledge; I think he made no remark whatever.

Q.—Did he go into the room? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I went into the dining-room; I think, of course, it is impossible for me to say where I did go in that state of excitement.

Q.—Did you notice whether the gas-light was burning in your father's room that morning? A.—I have no recollection at all.

Q.—Did you notice whether at that time the safe door was open? A.—It was open wide.

Q.—Did you examine his shirt and clothing to see what probably had been taken. A.—No, Sir; I never touched it; I never looked for his clothes; didn't know where they were lying.

Q.—Have you ever had any errands from for you? A.—Yes, Sir; he has done errands for me, such as taking my valise to the railroad depots, and attending me in that way.

Q.—Do you know whether he received any wages then or not? A.—I don't think he did.

Q.—When your father was home did he ever attend him as a valet? A.—Never; he did not.

Q.—Did he ever black your father's shoes? A.—Yes, Sir. My father left them outside the door for him.

Q.—He never had the servant come in for them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What time did your father reach home that afternoon? A.—I am unable to say; I was at home five minutes past five, and he was in the library then.

Q.—Whom of the inmates of the house was at home at the time? A.—I hallooed down to Mrs. KELLY if my father was at home, and she said that he was; I went up stairs immediately, and saw my father sitting at his desk.

Q.—Did you see KELLY around the house at the time you left to go to your aunt's? A.—I am not positive; I don't think I did.

Q.—WILLIAM KELLY and his mother were there when you and your brother and father went; did any one else remain in the house? A.—No, Sir; no one should be there except the KELLYS.

Q.—Had the workmen all left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did your father leave any word that he was coming home that night, or send any? A.—I do not know.

By the SECOND JUROR—Did you all go together? A.—My father and I left together; my brother went before.

Q.—How early in the day was it known that your father would be in the house that night? A.—It is impossible for me to say.

Q.—When did Mrs. KELLY know it? A.—She might have known it Monday, Tuesday, or even the previous Saturday.

Q.—Do you know what were your relations to your father—kind or otherwise; how did it with your brother? A.—I never saw it otherwise; never saw them disagree about any matters.

Q.—How recently, if at all, before this murder did you hear your father rebuke your brother? A.—He rebuked him in my house; I know he had often spoken of his ways—that he was too late nights.

Q.—Do you know whether your brother was in need of money? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Was WASHINGTON acquainted with your father's business to any extent? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you and your brother have any regular allowance? A.—No, Sir; when we wanted money we asked our father for it.

Q.—Did you know anything about your father's will? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did your brother? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Or whether your father had more than one will? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were not present when the "dog" was found? A.—No, Sir; I know I did not see the "dog."

Q.—When you went upstairs into your father's room, after the alarm, there were four or five beside the policeman that went up with you; then the policeman is mistaken in what he says about it? A.—I think so.

Q.—Were there any weapons in the house? A.—I had a pistol in my own room, and I think my brother had a pistol; I know there was a dagger in the house which belonged to my father.

Q.—Did you send your bloody clothes to the wash? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I suppose you thought that because the officers had seen your clothes there was no further use for them, and you thought you would have them washed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any one who was indebted to your father or who your father was indebted to? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Any notes due him? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know of anybody that had any difficulty with him, any cause for enmity? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard WILLIAM KELLY say since the discovery of the body that he heard any noise? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Made any explanation in your presence of the time of his getting up? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. RUSSELL—Did you hear any one go up stairs when you first arose? A.—No, Sir.

FOREMAN—Your room is on the third floor, front room, over the office? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you put on your socks that morning? A.—While my brother was going down stairs.

Q.—Previous to his outcry? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not put your slippers on at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you first see your father's body after entering the room? Immediately after getting into the room over the body, or was it not until you went around the bed? A.—It would be impossible for me to say; I rushed into the room followed by my brother's cry, and I at once saw the body.

Q.—Was your room communicating with the hall locked that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you pick up your father's pocket-book? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it picked up and handed to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not handle it at all? A.—No.

Q.—If it was picked up directly, Officer MANGAN said he handed it to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any occurrence of a similar character to what he describes? A.—Not to the best of my knowledge.

Q.—Did you, at any time, have custody of the keys of the safe? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have frequently seen it open? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is the key of simple construction and could a person having it in his possession open the door? A.—It is a perfectly simple key; there is nothing complex about it.

Q.

and where they operate and whether they are employed as garrisons or in moving about on field service. Your correspondent is enabled to furnish you with an exact and accurate report regarding the number of troops in each jurisdiction, which includes all men belonging to the regular army, counter guerrillas and mobilized volunteers, but does not include the different volunteer corps in every section of the island. The forces are distributed as follows:

Department.	No. of men.
Cinco Villas	5,871
Sancti Spiritus and Moron	5,482
Havana	3,187
Vuelta Abajo	977
Matanzas	1,550
Puerto Principe	9,203
Eastern Tunas	11,920
Total	40,776

To illustrate the manner of their distribution, I take the Cinco Villas, where 2,815 men are continually moving about the country, while 3,336 do duty in garrisons and on plantations to prevent them from being destroyed. The number of such posts or detachments in the Cinco Villas alone is 130. Even if the 13,000 men come from Spain, the strength of the army will not be materially increased, as at present the army already contains 5,800 men whose time has expired, and who will return to Spain as soon as they can. Fully 2,000 more will also be exempt from further service by that time or pay the customary tribute which the climate of Cuba exacts of foreigners.

HEALTH OF HAVANA.

Although Havana does not record any cases of sun-stroke, the vomito, small-pox and cholera are amply making up for any deficiencies in that respect. The average daily number of deaths from yellow fever is about thirty-five, from small-pox fifteen, and from cholera about forty; this, of course, does not include deaths from other sickness. The wife of Gen. Carbo and the daughter of Gov. Roberts are ill with fever, but the latter is out of danger. It is probable that all the high officials will leave Havana for Marianao during the next two months.

QUASIMODO.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

Trials of Delinquents—Promotions, Transfers, and Retirements.

The labors of the General Roundsmen produce so many charges that the Police Commissioners are overwhelmed, and one person is no longer able to investigate the complaints as fast as they accumulate. As a consequence Commissioners Bosworth and Brennan held court in separate rooms, yesterday, and by their united exertions, thus diversely applied, managed to dispose of a calendar comprising 110 cases, all of which, with a few exceptions, emanated from the Grand Roundsmen. As a rule, the complaints in themselves, and the evidence adduced to support them, seemed sufficiently serious to justify the accusations, and in this respect were a decided improvement upon some of the former achievements of these officials. The bulk of the complaints were for standing in conversation while on patrol, which is a habit no amount of discipline seems able to cure patrolmen of. Some few cases were more serious, the offenders being charged with being off post, in restaurants or other places, the excuse in such cases being invariably of a plausible character, and one which it is impossible to disprove, although the Commissioners rarely fail to show that they are credulous in regard to it. The charges of talking on post are always met by a flat denial of the time thus consumed, or it is claimed that the conversation is on Police business, and witnesses are generally produced to substantiate the excuse.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held in the afternoon, Commissioners Bosworth, Brennan and Smith being present, Capt. James Greer, of the Ninth Precinct, was retired on a pension of $1,000 per annum, the excuse for the act being that he is so broken down in health as to be unfit for duty. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Sergt. William H. Clinchy as acting Captain. The promotion of this officer has been more rapid and with less reason than that of any other member of the force. Lately he was a Roundsman of the Sixth Precinct, and was made Acting Sergeant when Jourdan was made Superintendent and Kennedy Captain. Afterward made full Sergeant, and transferred to the Tenth Precinct, he was soon given another pet post in being placed in command of one of the squads of Grand Roundsmen, and during all of the promotions has displayed fair average ability as a policeman, but has done nothing to account for them. Clinchy was sent to command the Twenty-first Precinct, vice McDonnell, transferred to the Twenty-eighth in place of Washburne, sent to the Ninth to fill the void left by the retirement of Greer. The Board also retired, at their own request, Sergt. Zephania C. Smith, of the Eleventh Precinct, at a pension of $750 per annum, and Patrolman Stephen C. Baker, of the Thirteenth Precinct, at a pension of $350.

Colored Labor Convention—Object of the Meeting.

The New-York State Labor Convention of the colored citizens, is to be held at Saratoga on the 24th inst., a postponement from the 7th having been made for the purpose of hearing of the action of the Cincinnati Convention. In the call for the Convention, signed by William F. Butler, President, and about forty other prominent colored men of the State, the object of this meeting for conference of the labor question, is set forth in the following terms:

"In view of the urgent demands now pressing upon the people of all classes for a proper settlement of the conditions of labor in its various departments, and especially as relates to that portion of the people hitherto deprived of a fair apportionment of its benefits, both as regards the employment of skilled labor and an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the mechanical branches—and in view, too, of the many avenues necessarily open for such acquirements and employment on the part of those who have controlled the admission of apprentices and workmen in the workshops of the State to the exclusion of the formerly disfranchised class, but now happily enfranchised; and in view, too, of the great demand for skilled as well as unskilled labor in the future altered and regenerated state of society in our new free State and free country, the undersigned, impelled by motives of the highest consideration for the welfare and development of our whole country, and the enlarged privileges of every class, do invite a Convention of the colored citizens of our State, as well as others interested in the labor question, to assemble at Saratoga, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1870, for the purpose of adopting such views and plans as shall not only bring out the needs of the people, but tend to enlarge the privileges and dignify the position of general labor."

The delegates are invited to bring with them statements of all persons engaged as artisans, mechanics, farmers, or any other industrial pursuits of whatever kind, in the several counties, also educational statistics, gathered from official or other sources; as well as a list of work-shops where workmen are admitted without distinction of color.

Excursion to the Western Wilds.

A company of gentlemen is now forming in this City to make a trip to the Plains, kill a buffalo and return. They will leave shortly, some of them going as far as Salt Lake City before they return, while others will visit the natural beauties of Colorado, stopping for a while at Monument Creek to examine the wonderful freaks of Nature, taking a sleigh-ride in August on one of the peaks covered with eternal snow, gathering moss agate, cornelians, and other precious stones, from the streams; drinking of the soda, alum, sulphur, magnesia, and other mineral waters, and winding up the amusement by whipping the trout-streams, or shooting a buffalo, elk, deer, mountain sheep, antelope or grizzly bear. The excursionists will be allowed thirty days, and will be furnished with tickets over the Pacific Railroad at very greatly reduced rates. The regular rate to Denver and return is $97 50; the excursion rate will be $60 95. From Omaha to Salt Lake, the regular fare is $158 80; the excursion rate will be $99 75. The excursion from this City is now making up, and will, in all probability, start in a few days.

Music in Madison-Square.

The Department of Public Parks announces that if the weather be fair, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Madison-square, today, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Burg" ... D. Wiegand
2. Overture, "Enchanting Glance" ... Lobe
3. Air, "The Tear" ... Kuecken
4. Waltz, "Geraldine" ... Godfrey

PART II.

5. Grand selection, "Fra Diavolo" ... Auber
6. Bolero, "Sicilian Vespers" ... Donizetti
7. Romanze, "Musik Traume" ... Gentle
8. Galop, "Farewell" ... Strauss

PART III.

9. Overture, "Guy Mannering" ... Bishop
10. Quartet, "Rigoletto" ... Verdi
11. Waltz, "Herbst Rosen" ... Strauss
12. "March, "Prince Frederick" ... Bilse

National Airs.

Iona Island to be Sold.

It is understood that Iona Island, so well known as the resort of pleasure parties and excursionists from this City and vicinity, will soon be offered for sale, and that preparations are in progress to bring the scheme to the notice of the public, full particulars of which will soon be published. The island is situated in the Hudson River, near West Point, and is already handsomely laid out. A full description of the attractions offered is unnecessary, as the place has long been a favorite visiting point for Sunday-school and church parties, moonlight excursions and other parties of this character. Whether the proposed sale will result in the island becoming a fashionable resort, or remaining in its present state, a delightful spot for transient pleasure, is, of course, uncertain, and it is also not improbable that such arrangements may be concluded as to make it a desirable location for private residences. That the island will soon change hands is a fixed fact, but, as has been said, its future destiny is as yet a matter of uncertainty.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Second Summer Meeting—The Programme of Racing.

The second Summer meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association commences on Friday, the 12th inst., and will continue over six, and probably seven days; an extra day's sport being in progress of arrangement. There are three races on each day, and over $14,000 is given by the Association to be run for. The July meeting was a decided success, and there is every reason to anticipate that it will become an event of annual recurrence. The August meeting, which is held in the very height of the fashionable season, is certain to be equally successful. The racing on Friday commences with the Kenner Stakes for three-year olds, $500 entrance, half forfeit, with $3,000 added, two miles. For this race there are twenty-five entries, so that if only five horses start, the stake will be worth to the winner $10,000 net. The horses entered are Mr. Belmont's *Telegram* and *Nellie James*, Mr. Dowell's *Enquirer*, Mr. Smith's *Rejected*, Mr. Littell's *Maggie B. B.*, Mr. Sanford's *Preakness*, Davidson & Crawford's filly by *Censor*, dam *Jessie*, Mr. Cottrill's *Fireball*, Hunter & Travers' *Scotland*, Col. McDaniel's *Belmont*, Mr. O'Fallon's *Governor Bowie*, and *W. R. Travers*, Mr. Hall's *Major*, Capt. Moore's *Foster* and *McCloskey*, McConnell & Eagle's *Hamburg*, Mr. Babcock's *Mary Foster*, Mr. Morris' *Remorseless* and *Temptation*, Bacon & Holland's *Lynchburg*, Mr. McConnell's *Chillicothe*, Clark & Grinstead's *Flash of Lightning*, G. Cadwallader's *Australian* filly, dam *Dolly Morgan*, A. Buford's *Enquirer*, and J. Franklin's *Lady Petry*. Of this lot, the probable runners are *Enquirer*, *Hamburg*, *Remorseless*, *Telegram*, *Chillicothe*, *McCloskey*, *Governor Bowie*, *Major* and *Belmont*, and one of the most interesting races of the season may be looked for when these great racers meet. The second race is the Summer handicap for all ages, two miles and a quarter, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added. The weights were announced to appear on Aug. 1, but they have not been published. Among the thirteen entries we notice *Legatee*, (now called *William M. Tweed*,) *Tasmania*, *Corsican*, *Nannie Douglas*, *Helmbold*, *Mosart* and *Narragansett*, but the two last are certain non-starters. A purse of $400 for a three-quarter-mile dash, all ages, closes the first day's sport.

A steeple-chase opens the second day's racing, followed by the Kentucky Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added. There are forty subscribers, and among the public performed youngsters engaged in it are *His Lordship*, *Hallie*, *Virginia Dare*, *Turenne*, Grinstead's *Sally Lewis* filly, and Kenner Richards' *Knight of St. George* colt. A selling race terminates this day's sport. On the third day we have two free handicaps for all ages, at a mile and three-quarters, and three-quarters of a mile, and a race for three-year olds exclusively. On the fourth day is a hurdle-race handicap, a two mile and three-quarter race, and a mile and a half dash for all ages, carrying 100 pounds. Two free handicaps on the fifth day and a handicap for two-year olds comprise the sport, while on the sixth day there is a race for horses that have run and not won during the two meetings, a four-mile race, and the Consolation Purse, with allowance in weight for beaten horses. In addition to this programme, we learn that it is intended to offer a large purse to bring together *Hamburg*, *Enquirer* and *Kingfisher*. Such a race would be highly exciting.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A North Carolina Case of Theft and Pocket-Picking—Deaths from the Heat—Suicides and Accidents.

On Saturday, the 29th ult., officer Thompson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, proceeded to arrest John H. Everhart, alias Willy Davis, in obedience to a warrant issued by a Magistrate in Weldon County, N. C., on the affidavit and complaint of James H. Magee, Sheriff of that county, who accused the prisoner of having escaped from his custody, and having received a quantity of goods that had been stolen by a gang of negroes from freight cars on the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad. Everhart was arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, on the same day, when the Sheriff stated that the prisoner was a well-known desperado, and had shot one of his deputies. A revolver was found on the person of the accused, and officer Thompson alluded to the defiant conduct of the man when arrested by him. Although there was some informality in the warrant, the Magistrate decided to remand him until a requisition could be procured from Gov. Holden. The document arrived yesterday, in the hands of Sheriff Magee, who obtained his prisoner and started for home by the noon train.

Officer McMillan, of the First Ward, at a very early hour yesterday morning, detected Patrick O'Brien, a laborer, in the act of smashing a window of John Leonard's liquor-store, at No. 1 State-street, where he had only succeeded in stealing an empty bottle, valued at 10 cents. Despite the insignificant value of the plunder, Justice Hogan held him for burglary, and fixed the amount of bail at $1,000, in default of which Patrick found himself locked up.

Mary Gannon, of No. 156 Mott-street, fifty-six years of age, attempted to steal $41 from the bosom of Ann Guff's dress, at No. 35 Mulberry-street, while the owner was asleep. Ann felt the hand of the thief, and waking up, found her money in the hand. Mary was arrested, and when brought before Justice Hogan at the Tombs, she was fully committed for trial.

Nicholas Slater died suddenly, yesterday, in a shanty in Fifty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, from the effects of the heat.

George Morgan, residence unknown, died suddenly in the street from the heat. His body is at the Morgue.

James Thompson, the hotel thief, arrested on Tuesday at French's Hotel, was arraigned before Justice Hogan, yesterday, when Mr. Finney, one of the victims already mentioned, made a complaint against him. James W. Andrews, of No. 68 Pine-street, also appeared, having seen the description of the stolen articles in the Times, and fully identified the two gold watches, the sleeve buttons and the studs, and stated that on the 5th inst. his room, at the Englewood Hotel, had been entered and the above property stolen, together with $15 in money and a suit of clothes, together valued at $405. The prisoner had the clothes on his person when arraigned. The Magistrate held Thompson for trial on these additional charges. Capt. Allaire, of the Fourth Ward Police, has still in his possession an Odd Fellow's gold pin and a gold pencil-case, for which an owner is wanted.

Edward J. Brown, of No. 111 Broadway, caused the arrest of Thomas Wilson, yesterday, for a larceny from the person. Mr. Brown was passing through Wall-street, near Broad, when Wilson and another man jostled him, and at the same time he saw a hand glide into his coat pocket, which proved to be Wilson's. He seized the thief who dropped Mr. Brown's pocket-book, which was carried off by the confederate. Mr. Brown subsequently stated that the pocket-book contained stock shares and promissory notes of the face value of $20,300 besides $20 in ready money. When arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tombs, Wilson was fully committed.

Aaron E. Abrahams, of No. 454 Fourth-avenue, was passing through Chatham-street, yesterday, when he felt a tug at his vest pocket, and saw that his gold watch valued at $40 had been taken, the chain hanging loose from his button-hole. At the same time he saw a man, who afterward gave the name of Frank Denike, running away, so he pursued and arrested him, finding the watch in his possession. Justice Hogan held the accused for trial.

Yesterday afternoon, as Edward McConnell, of No. 30 Lispenard-street, was standing on the rear platform of a car in Church-street, he suddenly felt his silver watch jerked from his pocket, and saw Henry Mullett jump off at the same moment. He pursued the fugitive, who ran into a Franklin-street store, but was overhauled and arrested. Justice Hogan considered the evidence sufficient to hold the prisoner, so remanded him for trial.

Charles Raphael, a well-known offender, was arrested, yesterday, by Detectives Tilly and Wooldridge on a charge of aiding in the larceny of $5,000 worth of diamond jewelry from Nathan Tannenbaum, of No. 415 East Ninth-street. The complainant went into the saloon No. 23 Chatham-street, on Monday, and hung up his coat, in a pocket of which was the diamond jewelry. He met the prisoner, and, happening to know him, entered into conversation. One of the boys in the saloon informed the detectives that two men had been near the coat just before the larceny was discovered, and the three men evidently acted in collusion. The complainant also remembered that Raphael had forcibly turned him round from where his coat hung. The accused was arrested from description, and Justice Hogan decided to hold him for trial in default of bail.

Clement Reed, a native of the United States, thirty-six years of age, residing at No. 36 Ludlow-street, yesterday, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the left breast with a pocket-knife, but succeeded only in causing a wound which is considered slight.

A fire which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, was discovered yesterday in the Red-House, corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

John Smedes, of No. 298 Seventh-avenue, while hanging iron doors yesterday, at No. 347 Washington-street, had his right shoulder-blade fractured by one of the doors falling upon him. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Homes in the West—Work of the Children's Aid Society.

An unusually large company of bright-looking boys and girls left the office of the Children's Aid Society, yesterday, in charge of an agent, to be provided with permanent homes in the West. Although large parties of orphan and homeless children are sent West by this Society twice every month, the number of applicants for employment and homes does not in the least diminish. Every day brings its quota of miserable youths, with their plaintive and pitiable stories. Father and mother dead; no home; sleeping in the Station-house or in the street; hungry and nothing to eat; temptation to steal, and so forth, and the usual burdens that oppress their young hearts and minds. Before the party left for the depot, Mr. Macy, the kind-hearted Assistant Secretary of the Society, gave them some excellent advice, and said he had just received a letter that was full of encouragement to every boy in the room. It was from a young man who, nine years ago, stood in the Society's office a little boy, covered with rags, without a home or friend on earth. He now wrote that he was going to visit New-York and thank the Society for what it had done for him. Before he left for the West, he promised Mr. Macy that he would always speak the truth, and never take what didn't belong to him. That promise he had kept; he had been happy and successful in his Western home, and made many friends. During the past two years he had been engaged in teaching, and was about to enter college with a view to entering the ministry. Mr. Macy assured the boys that there were positions of honor and usefulness ahead of every one of them, which he hoped they would aspire to and ultimately attain.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1917—Stewart vs. Hornthal.	1806—Jennie vs. Liener.
1758—Combes vs. Wagner.	1807—Johnson vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
1720—McBarr vs. Rankins.	1808—Ruddle vs. O'Neil.
1803—O'Brien vs. Gibbons.	1809—McDermott vs. Dugan.
1804—Miller vs. Mix.	
1805—Talcott vs. Hecht.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 10.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the arbitration between James Hoy, Kennedy & Co. and Henry C. Dart & Co.; order for judgment settled.

Mott vs. Jewett; allowance of $400 granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 10.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 n. 109⅞	11 Del. & H. Can. ... 120
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62. 112⅜	300 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... 14
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. ... 61	10 Am. M. U. Ex. ... 42¾
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new ... 62	400 N. Y. C. & H. ... 94½
2,000 N. Car. Old bds. 46¾	200 do. ... 94¾
6,000 N. Car. F. A. ... 20	100 do. ... b3 94⅝
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 20	5 do. ... 94⅝
24,000 N. Car. S. T. ... 24¾	100 do. ... bet. call. 94⅝
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July ... 71½	10 Ill. Central ... 132½
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. Reg. ... 107	200 Erie Railway ... 23
2,000 Ala. St. 8s ... b. c. 98	200 do. ... 22¾
1,000 do. ... 98	100 do. ... 23⅛
15,000 Chi. B. & Q. 8s. 110	500 Erie Pf. ... 47
2,000 Mich. S. S.F. bds 99	100 Harlem R. ... b. c. 124
5,000 C. P. R. G. bds. 89	200 Reading ... 96
62,000 Un. P. R. 1st m. 82½	16 do. ... 97
5,000 do. ... b.c. 82¾	600 do. ... 96¾
5,000 do. ... 82½	100 do. ... 96⅞
5,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 90	200 do. ... bet. call. 96⅞
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s ... 96½	1,000 L. S. & M. S. ... 90¾
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st. 100¾	15 do. ... 90¾
5,000 O. & Miss. C. bds 89	10 do. ... 90⅞
2,000 St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. bds. ... b.c. 85¾	50 Mich. Cen. ... 112¾
5,000 Am. D. & Im. Co. 7s 94	5 Panama R. ... [illegible]
15 Bk. of N. Y. ... 112	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... [illegible]
25 Ocean Bank ... 84	100 Chi. & R. I. ... 113¾
60 Am. Ex. Bank ... 113½	500 Mil. & St. P. ... [illegible]
5 Continental Bank ... 90	200 M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 77¾
11 Ninth Nat. Bank ... 110	200 Tol., W. & W. ... [illegible]
500 American Gold ... 117¾	25 Chi. & Al. Scrip ... 113
500 West. U. Tel. ... 34⅞	600 Ohio & Miss. ... 32¼
300 Mariposa Pf. ... 9¾	10 P., Ft. W. & C. G. ... [illegible]
200 do. ... 10	60 Mor. & Essex ... 89¾
15 Pacific Mail ... 34½	200 H. & St. Jos. ... 107
100 N. Y. C. & H. C. 90¾	200 C., C. & Ind. C. ... 18¾
6,000 do. ... 90¾	100 do. ... bet. call. 18¾
20,000 do. ... 90¾	
10,000 do. ... bet. call. 90⅞	

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. 114⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. R. ... b. c. 94¾
10,000 do. ... 114⅜	100 do. ... 94⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62. 111¾	200 do. ... 94¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64. 111½	100 Harlem R. ... [illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65. 111⅞	100 do. ... 124
37,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 109⅞	100 do. ... bet. call. [illegible]
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. ... 111⅝	400 Reading Railroad ... 96¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. ... 61	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R. ... 107¾
5,000 Georgia St. 7s ... 91	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. ... 88¾
2,000 S. Car. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July ... 71½	200 Lake S. & M. So. R. ... 91
5,000 do. ... 71½	200 do. ... [illegible]
5,000 St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. bs. 85¾	200 do. ... [illegible]
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st. 101	40 N. J. Cen. R. ... 102½
30 Am. Exchange Bk. 114	100 Tol., Wab. & W. ... 51⅛
30 Adams Express ... 68¾	100 do. ... 51½
10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs. ... bet. call. 90¾	100 Mil. & St. Paul R. ... 61
100 Erie Railway ... 23¼	120 Chic. & Alton R. ... 117¾
	400 H. & St. Jo. R. Pf. 112
	100 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 18¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

There was a further fall in the Gold sales, this forenoon, from 118⅛, as the price left off last night, down to 116⅞ ℘ cent. The Cable news of the morning probably had less to do with this fresh decline than the intrinsic weakness of the Bull speculation in the Gold Room. There were rumors in the Street of further successes of the Prussian Army on the Rhenish frontier. These were not authenticated up to 3 o'clock, but the market, nevertheless, continued weak. A belief seemed to have possessed the Street that the War is drawing to an early crisis and to a triumphant close on the side of Prussia, and a coincident rise in the English Funds, reported by Cable, contributed to this opinion. Another source of weakness to the Gold Room was the discovery of gross misrepresentations, late on yesterday, of the extent of the shipments by the steamers today, there may have been no design in the unexpected representations that the total engagements would reach nearly a million and a half of dollars, but they were from such respectable sources that we, among other reporters, relied upon them as substantially true. It was nearly two o'clock today before the real amount could be arrived at, the *Russia* was then reported as taking out $768,000 and the *Minnesota* $50,000. At the close of the day there was something approaching a panic among the sellers of Gold.

Some of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchange were disposed to advance their terms on London this morning to 109½ and 110½ for 60 days' and sight Bills, respectively, but there was little or nothing done at the advance, and our quotation of yesterday for short sight is not altered from 110½ ℘ cent. as the representative figure of actual cash sales. The unusual ease and cheapness in the Money Market here, however, are rather calculated to make the Bankers indifferent to drawing upon their balances abroad, where the rates of interest are from 5 to 6 ℘ cent.

At the Treasury today $2,415,000 Gold was bid for, and $1,000,000 awarded on account of the Sinking Fund. Many of the bids were below the open market at the hour, while the amount proved quite up to the subsequent ruling of the Gold Room. Tomorrow, (Thursday, noon,) the Treasury will buy $2,000,000 U. S. 5-20s. The Funds at the Stock Exchange today advanced to 109⅞ ℘ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The 1862s were not quite so firm as yesterday. Other descriptions firm at the close.

BIDS FOR GOLD AT THE TREASURY, AUG. 10.

Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	Gibson, Beadleston & Co.
$25,000 ... 117	$50,000 ... 117.10
25,000 ... 116.90	20,000 ... 117.11
25,000 ... 116.77	20,000 ... 117.12
25,000 ... 116.65	Schuler Bros.
50,000 ... 116.56	400,000 ... 117.01
50,000 ... 116.40	Trevor & Colgate.
50,000 ... 116.10	100,000 ... 117.21
Marx & Co.	100,000 ... 117.19
25,000 ... 117.01	100,000 ... 117.13
50,000 ... 117.03	200,000 ... 117.15
J. Molter.	Duff & Tienken.
50,000 ... 116.98	10,000 ... 117.15
25,000 ... 116.92	10,000 ... 117.15
25,000 ... 117	10,000 ... 117.19
25,000 ... 117.01	10,000 ... 117.21
25,000 ... 117.02	10,000 ... 117.23
25,000 ... 117.04	F. Von Valkenburg & Co.
10,000 ... 117.06	5,000 ... 117.15
10,000 ... 117.06	5,000 ... 117.25
10,000 ... 117.05	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
10,000 ... 117.05	10,000 ... 117.25
10,000 ... 117.07	10,000 ... 116.50
10,000 ... 117.08	Cushman & Hurlburt.
10,000 ... 117.09	20,000 ... 117.25
10,000 ... 117.10	200,000 ... 114.05
10,000 ... 117.11	5,000 ... 116.85
10,000 ... 117.12	Speyer & Moran.
10,000 ... 117.13	25,000 ... 117
Bates & Brown.	Ed. Sweet & Co.
20,000 ... 117.10	20,000 ... 117.15

Baker & Kitchen.	Geo. H. Bend.
$10,000 ... 117.07	$100,000 ... 117.00
10,000 ... 116.94	75,000 ... 116.95
15,000 ... 116.85	20,000 ... 117.02
20,000 ... 116.89	B. Balls.
20,000 ... 116.75	10,000 ... 117.05
20,000 ... 116.80	10,000 ... 117.08
20,000 ... 116.57	10,000 ... 117.09
20,000 ... 116.64	10,000 ... 117.11
20,000 ... 117.10	10,000 ... 117.12
20,000 ... 117.18	10,000 ... 117.13
20,000 ... 117.04	10,000 ... 117.17
20,000 ... 117.02	10,000 ... 117.18
20,000 ... 116.92	10,000 ... 117.21
Reid, Lee & Content.	10,000 ... 117.27
100,000 ... 117.01	S. B. Jacobs.
100,000 ... 116.15	10,000 ... 117.30
50,000 ... 117.02	10,000 ... 117.25
Chas. Unger & Co.	10,000 ... 117.12½
25,000 ... 116.75	$2,415,000

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR GOLD.

J. B. Jacobs.	Trevor & Colgate.
$10,000 ... 117.30	$100,000 ... 117.21
10,000 ... 117.25	100,000 ... 117.19
10,000 ... 117.12½	200,000 ... 117.15
B. Balls.	Baker & Kitchen.
10,000 ... 117.22	20,000 ... 117.18
10,000 ... 117.21	20,000 ... 117.19
10,000 ... 117.19	5,000 ... 117.07
10,000 ... 117.17	Gibson, Beadleston & Co.
10,000 ... 117.13	20,000 ... 117.10
10,000 ... 117.12	20,000 ... 117.11
10,000 ... 117.11	20,000 ... 117.12
10,000 ... 117.08	Reed, Lee & Content.
10,000 ... 117.07	100,000 ... 117.13
E. Sweet & Co.	J. Molter.
20,000 ... 117.15	10,000 ... 117.13
Cushman & Hurlburt.	10,000 ... 117.12
20,000 ... 117.25	10,000 ... 117.11
Duff & Tienken.	10,000 ... 117.10
10,000 ... 117.23	10,000 ... 117.09
10,000 ... 117.21	10,000 ... 117.08
10,000 ... 117.19	10,000 ... 117.07
10,000 ... 117.15	10,000 ... 117.06
10,000 ... 117.15	4,000 ... 117.06
Bates & Brown.	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
20,000 ... 117.10	5,000 ... 117.06
F. Van Valkenburgh.	G. H. Bend.
5,000 ... 117.25	87,000 ... 117.06
5,000 ... 117.15	$1,000,000

The awakening in the Railway Market, noticed for some days past, appears to be confirmed and prices strengthened today, although current report that the chief parties in interest in New-York Central, Lake Shore, and some other of the active Stocks are out of town. It may be that the telegraph between Saratoga Springs and Wall-street is kept well employed, and that large orders are given in this way to buy the Vanderbilt Stocks, among which Lake Shore; from the largest interest held by Mr. Vanderbilt's friends, is now reckoned. Another story is that part of the Erie Ring, separating themselves from the mountebank performances of Fisk, Jr., are desirous of making their peace with New-York Central, to make money on the Vanderbilt Stocks, and to restore "Erie" to respectability by *throwing* Fisk, Jr., *overboard*. This last will probably be found an achievement easier threatened than executed. Fisk, Jr., may be a bad fellow,—"which nobody will deny,"—but it seems rather late in the day for Jay Gould to attempt the "virtuous" or his co-directors like Lane and Tweed to essay the "respectable." Aside from the talk about these people bulling the Vanderbilt and other stocks, we discover other signs of an advancing movement in the market, and late this afternoon the indications of an important rise in prices are stronger than at any time during the present week.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold market weak; the Railway speculation very strong. The Public Funds firm. The latest Cable telegrams in the Street were significant of important news to-morrow:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 10.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	109¾	110
American Gold Coin	118⅛	116⅞
Bills on London at sight	110½	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¾	61½
New-York Central and Hudson	94¾	96⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅜	91¾
Reading Railroad	96⅝	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	113¾	114¼
North-western Common	83¾	82⅝
North-western Preferred	88¾	86¾
Pacific Mail Company	35	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77½	77⅞
St. Paul Common	60¾	61¼
Lake Shore	91⅞	94⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32
New-Jersey Central	102	102½
Toledo and Wabash	50¾	51⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10.

Gold receipts	$680,592 50
Gold payments	161,368 15
Gold balance	69,777,181 45
Currency receipts	510,040 58
Currency payments	307,574 74
Currency balance	15,337,287 96
Customs	661,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81 ... 114⅛	5-20 coup., '67 ... 110
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81 ... 114⅜	5-20 coup., '68 ... 110⅛
5-20 coup., '62 ... 112	10-40 reg. ... [illegible]
5-20 coup., '64 ... 111½	10-40 coup. ... 107⅞
5-20 coup., '65 ... 111⅞	6s Currency ... 111⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65 ... 109⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coupon ... 60¾	Illinois Canal bds. '70 100
Tenn. 6s, new bds ... 61	Illinois coup. 6s, '77 ... 100
Virginia 6s, ex coup ... 60	Illinois coup. 6s, '79 ... 100
Virginia 6s, new bds ... 62	Illinois War Loan ... 100
Georgia 6s ... 81	Indiana 5 ℘ cent. ... 100
Georgia 7s, new bds ... 89	Mich. 6 ℘ cent. '73 ... 97
N. Carolina 6s, old ... 46¾	Mich. 6 ℘ cent. '83 ... 97
N. Carolina 6s, F. A. '68 ... 20	Mich. 7 ℘ cent. '78 ... 99
N. Carolina 6s, S. Tax ... 24	Mich. 7 ℘ ct., War L. ... 100
S. Carolina 6s ... 82	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n ... 107
S. Car. 6s, new bds ... 71½	N. Y. coup. Bty. L'n ... 107
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. ... 70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '72 ... 107
Missouri 6s ... 90¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '73 ... 107
Louisiana 6s ... 70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '74 ... 107
Louisiana 6s, L. bds ... 83¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '75 ... 107
Louisiana 7s, Pen ... 75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '77 ... 107
Connecticut 6s ... 100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. ... 107
Alabama 5s ... 50	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '74 ... 100
Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '81 ... 100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '75 ... 100
Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '86 ... 101	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 ... 88	Gt. West. 1st, '88 ... 86¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 ... 90	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90 ... 82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76 ... 90	Galena & Chic., ext ... 100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76 ... 90	Chic., R. I. & Pacific ... 96¾
Erie 7s, 3d M., Ind. 1883 ... 90	Morris & Essex 2d ... 93¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85 ... 100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F. ... 90
Harlem 1st ... 100	N. J. Central 2d ... 100
Alb. & Susq. 1st ... 100	N. J. Central, new b. ... 90
Alb. & Susq. 2d ... 92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st ... 100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st ... 110	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d ... 90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c. ... 98	Chicago & Alton S. F. ... 100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. ... 86	Chicago & Alton 1st ... 100
Central Pacific Bonds ... 88½	Chicago & Alton inc ... 98
Union Pacific 1st Bs ... 82½	Ohio & Miss. 1st ... 92
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75 ... 100	St. L. & Iron Mo. bs. ... 85¾
Alton & T. H. 1st ... 98	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 ... 99
Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf. ... 88	Mil. & St. P. 1st ... 98
Alton & T. H. 2d, inc. ... 75	Mil. & St. P. 2d ... 90
Cen. 7 ℘ c. conv. ... 96	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st ... 81½
Han. & St. Jo. L'd G. ... 108	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D. ... 84
Lack. & West. Bonds ... 90	Tol., P. & War. W. D. ... 80
Del., Lack. & West. 1st ... 90	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d ... 82½
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ext. ... 90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s ... 97
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F. ... 80	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York ... 135	Continental ... 86¾
Manhattan ... 150	Importers' & Traders' 152
Mechanics' ... 134	Central National ... 108
Union ... 134	Ninth National ... 110
America ... 140	Tenth National ... [illegible]
City ... 200	Oriental ... [illegible]
Phenix ... 105	Gold Exchange ... [illegible]
Tradesmen's ... 150	Bkrs.' & Brokers' Ass. 100
Seventh Ward ... 110	Del. and Hud. Canal ... 119
State of New-York ... 112½	Pennsylvania Coal ... 200
Commerce ... 124	Canton Co., Baltimore ... 61¾
Ocean ... 84¾	Cons. Coal of Mary'd ... 28¾
American Exchange ... 114	Western Union Tel. ... 34¾
Chatham ... 167	Quicksilver Mining ... 5
Bank of N. America ... 112½	Mariposa Mining ... 5
Hanover ... 106	Mariposa Preferred ... 9¾
Irving ... 117½	Adams Express ... 68¾
Citizens' ... 120	Wells-Fargo Express ... 13¾
People's ... 140	Wells-Fargo Exp. S'p ... [illegible]
East River ... 114	American Express ... 42¾
Market ... 124	United States Exp's ... 44
Nassau ... 107	Merchants' Union Ex. 14
Shoe and Leather ... 106	Pacific Mail ... 35¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	101
City 6s, new	101¼	101½
Camden and Amboy	115	115½
Pennsylvania Central	58¾	59
Reading	48¼	48⅜
Lehigh Valley	...	...
Catawissa Preferred	...	...
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27¾
Northern Central	44	45
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	89¾	89⅞

It was stated on the Street today that some twenty-five or thirty of the crews of the Hamburg and Bremen steamers now detained in their docks at Hoboken, opposite this City, by reason of the War on the Continent, voluntarily left for their German home today, to serve their proper time in the North German Army or Marine. When it was known in Hoboken, yesterday, that these men were about to sail for Europe to fight against the French, some of the Irish sympathizers with the French cause threatened the steamers with destruction by fire. Whether this intimation was designed as an idle threat or a broad farce, or really destined as a serious menace, the owners of the steamers have notified the Mayor of Hoboken of the facts. If a fair man, he will no doubt be prepared to use his Police to repel any attack that may be made upon German property quietly moored at the Hoboken docks.

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 25, says:

"The bright weather of the previous week has been followed by a continued tropical heat. The meadows have once more lost their green, and those who deferred cutting their grass with the hope of a better gathering have had about half a load to the acre instead of a quarter, as experienced by those who mowed early; but the produce is more like oat-straw than sweet hay, and has been so denuded of its seeds by waiting, that its quality must be very inferior, and nearly all hopes of a second crop have now died away. The root crops will be seriously lessened, and though the early potatoes have been of fine quality, they have yielded badly, while the late are likely to be worse. But the Corn which has reached maturity will be gathered in the finest order, should the weather keep dry, and wheat, we have no doubt, will be a full average produce, if not more. All Spring corn must be short, especially Oats, Beans and Peas. In Southern Europe and France they are in full swing with the gatherings, and the lament in Hungary is want not only of hands, but machines, to do so much work at once. If ever there was a season that exhibited in its true light the original and outrageous character of war, this is the one—the smiling but scanty cornfields being a standing protest against the murderous arts; and yet, strange to say, the very countries on the verge of this deadly strife do not show an excitement in the Corn trade equal to what the last week has displayed in the British Isles. In peace we were the slowest country to move; and though happily not at war ourselves, we have so exaggerated the difficulties of procuring supplies, that our Transatlantic cousins will now find we have exceeded themselves in what we have hitherto called going ahead. Several places in the country reported a rise of 16s. ℘ quarter on Wheat, in spite of the most favorable weather; but the average scarcely exceeds half that amount, and prices must be considered as entirely unsettled, both abroad and at home, till events more plainly indicate the future. Much rain is due, and should this come during the gatherings, a heavy rise might be justified; but why town millers should finally fix on an advance of 7s. ℘ sack, when some of them thought 3s. enough, we must leave to the depths of their Cabinet Council.

The arrivals off the coast since July 15, were 51 cargoes, of which 15 cargoes were Wheat, 30 Maize, 5 Barley, and 8 miscellaneous. Business was reported as follows: Flour, 13,000 barrels, at 26s.@27s. 6d.; Wheat, 57 cargoes in all, viz., red Winter, 52s. 3d.@57s. 6d.; Spring, 48s. 6d.@53s.; Berdianski, 47s.@54s.; Marianopoli, 46s.@54s.; Ghirka, 44s.@54s.; Taganrog Winter, 51s. 10½d.; Chilian, 58s.; Saxonska, 50s. 9d.@52s. 6d.; Polish, 53s. 6d.; Maize, 31 cargoes, at 32s.@33s. 10d.; Beans, 1 cargo, black, at 35s. 6d.; Barley, 12 cargoes and 13,000 qrs., at 26s. 6d.@28s. 6d.; Oats, 16 cargoes, at 21s. 3d.@28s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 38,310 qrs. at 49s. 8d., against 39,968 qrs. at 50s. 2d. in 1869. The London averages were 55s. 6d. on 2,261 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending July 16, were 801,774 cwts. Wheat and 92,541 cwts. Flour."

From St. Paul to Duluth—Opening of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad.

From the St. Paul Press, July 30.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad was completed yesterday afternoon—the last rail laid and the last spike driven—and last night, before Monday, the 1st of August, had ticked out its last hour, that is to say, at 11½ P. M., the first train arrived at Duluth.

The event thus quietly consummated is the most important in the history of this State, and one of the most important in the railroad development of the country. There is, perhaps, no single line of railroad west of the Alleghenies, more important in a commercial sense than this one—154 miles in length—which connects the head of navigation on Lake Superior with the head of navigation on the Mississippi River, and opens within the borders of Minnesota the gates through which its vast grain fields will pour their golden tide through the Black sea of the North. The mere gain in distance by this route from the great wheat fields of the North-west to lake navigation, is an advantage so great that it cannot fail to largely revolutionize the direction of this traffic, and, in all probability, not ten years will pass away before fifty or sixty million bushels of wheat gathered up on all the great lines which radiate in all directions from St. Paul, will take this route to Eastern markets. And in thus tapping from the extreme western end of the westernmost of our inland seas the heart of the best wheat district of the continent, it will in turn stimulate the rapid development of the vast mineral riches of Lake Superior—and knit into our too exclusive agricultural economy, the diversified industries which grow out of the union of iron and coal and copper. We say coal, for though there are no coal mines on Lake Superior, one of the great immediate consequences of the shipment of wheat to Lake Erie will be an abundant supply of cheap coal shipped as ballast in return.

And for this reason we do not hesitate to express our belief that, immensely advantageous as the opening of this Superior road will be to the agricultural interests of Minnesota by cheapening freights to the seaboard, it will prove of still greater advantage to the manufacturing interests of the State. The immense and unrivaled slate quarries on its line, the exhaustless pine forests which it traverses, the magnificent water power which it touches, these are minor but still important elements of the great traffic of which this road is destined to be the channel. But it is not our purpose now to review, as we have so often done before, the important bearings of this road on the commercial, agricultural and general industrial development of the State.

Today it is enough to rejoice: for it is enough for one day's thinking that today for the first time, since time began, Lake Superior is commercially—what heretofore it was only been geographically—a Minnesota sea, and that its great waters, no longer isolated in the gloom of pathless and impassable forests, will henceforth pulsate in sympathy with the energetic life of the great young West, which is growing up around and beyond it—the commercial heart of the new and grand empire which is to spring up in the upper belt of the temperate zone, on the track of the Northern Pacific.

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

The opening of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad is an event the most important and auspicious that has transpired in the history of St. Paul and Minnesota. It connects the greatest lake and the greatest river on the continent by an easy stretch of railroad, and makes St. Paul, in addition to its commanding position at the head of navigation on the Mississippi, almost a port on Lake Superior. The travel and trade over this line of road must always be enormous in amount; for it is far from probable that any other railroad will be built in competition with it for many years to come. When the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad and the link to the southwestward that will connect with the Union Pacific are completed, still greater importance will be given to this highway of travel and trade, and still greater wealth and prosperity will be made to flow along this continental channel of commerce.

The completion of this road confirms the position of Duluth, and renders its future one of promise and splendor, without an equal among the young cities of the West. Its place is not that of a rival to St. Paul, but they will mutually share in the harvest of unbounded prosperity that is dawning upon them, and every stride in advance that either makes in wealth and greatness will be timed to the forward progress of the other. There can be no set back or delay in the growth of either, for they have both surmounted the first and most difficult steps to be taken, and the broad, unobstructed onward road lays before them. Duluth will be the largest city on Lake Superior, possibly upon any of the chain of lakes, with the exception of Chicago; and St. Paul, St. Louis and New-Orleans will be the great cities of the Mississippi. This iron pathway makes us neighbors to the city on the lake shore, and no distant neighbors either; and the intimate relations that we shall hold to each other will be full and fruitful of lasting mutual benefits.

As yet the most sanguine can hardly compute the measure of the prosperity that this railroad will bring to these two cities, or the importance that it will occupy as a highway of travel and commerce. It now runs across a sparsely settled country and its connections are with but fragments of incomplete lines of railway. But the near future will see vast trains loaded with merchandise and with the product of our unrivaled fields throughout its course, and travel will crowd its entire length as it crowds no other thoroughfare in the West. It will be the outlet of the great North-west to the seaboard, and carry tribute from the upper Missouri, from the golden mountains of Montana, and from the far Saskatchewan. It will have no rival or competing line, and will monopolize the traffic of many parallels of latitude and longitude, will convey away the abundance of their harvests, and bring to them the supplies that they require from the markets of the world. A great future is opened today, and its compass can scarcely be excelled by the realest dreams that the human fancy may invent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

28 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 88 and interest.

30 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Barnhill Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large, both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	41	Spirits Turp., bbls	29
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Pork, bbls	940
Cotton, bales	949	Cut-meats, pkgs	42
Dried Fruit, pkgs	14	Stearine, pkgs	60
Eggs, bbls	675	Butter, pkgs	1,307
Flour, bbls	13,212	Cheese, boxes	6,313
Corn-meal, bbls	220	Tallow, pkgs	40
Wheat, bushels	57,222	Oil-cake, pkgs	433
Corn, bushels	29,844	Oil, Lard, bbls	90
Rye, bushels	455	Pea-nuts, bags	75
Malt, bushels	622	Starch, boxes	600
Oats, bushels	35,557	Tobacco hhds	125
Hops, bales	13	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	1,254
Horns, No	12,257	Teas, half-chests	253
Hides, No	1,944	Whisky, bbls	475
Hides, bdls	395	Wool, bales	1,199
Leather, sides	5,530		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Etna*, for Liverpool—355 boxes Bacon, 15 hhds. Tallow, 900 boxes Fish, 95 bbls. Pork, 5,917 boxes Cheese, 65 hhds. Tobacco, 9 cases Sinews, 24 cases Cotton-gins, 3 bales Skins, 1,599 bbls. Flour, 150 tcs. Beef, 30 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—23 bales Cotton, 9,920 boxes Cheese, 15 boxes Clocks, 79 boxes Copying Presses, 14,088 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Flour, 150 hhds. Tobacco, 8 bbls. Hair Restorer, 302 bales damaged Cotton, 324 bags damaged Cotton.

By the steamer *Sidonian*, for Glasgow—22,088 bushels Wheat, 1,806 boxes Cheese, 75 hhds. Tobacco, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *Ernestine*, for Penarth Roads—21,340 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Wellington*, for Antwerp—36,857 gallons Refined Petroleum, 241,896 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Savannah*, for Bremen—4,885 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *M. W. Brett*, for Stettin—2,826 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Lyna*, for Cronstadt—1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Bessie Simpson*, for Cronstadt—3,040 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Burgemeester Dommelpaaf*, for Rotterdam—30 bbls. Pearl Ash, 75 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 150 bbls. Beef, 1,896 bbls. Resin, 4,000 Staves, 400 boxes Extract Quercitron, 200 boxes Logwood.

By the bark *Deodate*, for Trieste—500 bbls. Resin, 12,900 cases Petroleum.

By the bark *Nelly Stetson*, for Catania—1,741 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in fair demand at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Some inquiry has been noted for good grades of Rio at steady prices. Other descriptions have been quite dull and nominal. Of Rio, 3,323 bags, by the *Musco*, have been sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ocana, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at about steady prices. Sales, since our last, 1,624 bales for early delivery, including 1,008 bales to spinners, and 15 bales to speculators. Also, 1,300 bales for forward delivery, including 600 bales, basis Low Middling, for August, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; 600 bales, basis Low Middling, for November, 16⅞c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for December, 16⅝c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	17	17⅛
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	22

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,840
Receipts last week	5,367
Receipts the preceding week	10,675
Receipts since Sept. 1	744,065
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	535,720
Export clearances since our last	663
Exports since Sept. 1	622,760
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,686,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	326,579
Estimated stock here	38,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unusually dull for all kinds of State and Western Flour, since our last, and with comparatively free offerings, particularly of low grades, prices have been again quoted decidedly lower and quite irregular. Some export inquiry has been noted for lines of Extra State, on the basis of $6 ℘ bbl., delivered, at which rate 1,500 bbls. were purchased. Superfine Flour has been dealt in in a jobbing way, mainly at from $5 60 for Fair to $6 for Extra Choice, ℘ bbl. Sour Flour has been inquired for sparingly within our range. In medium and high grades but little business has been reported, though the advantage has been in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,100 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 25@$6, the latter an exceptional rate; inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 30; good to very choice do. at $6 30@$6 85; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 20; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 25@$6 65, ℘ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 10@ 5 90
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 6 00
Extra State	6 00@ 6 85
Extra City, shipping grades	6 10@ 7 15
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 70@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 20
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 50@10 00

Southern Flour has been very quiet at rather easier prices; sales reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 35 for poor to good Ordinary, and $7 35@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in quite moderate request, ranging from $5 50@$7 90 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales of 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been dull and heavy, at $5 25@$5 85 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6@$6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 60@$6 25
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	6 25@ 7 35
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 35@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	5 50@ 7 90
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 00@27 50

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted very little attention since our last. Exporters have been eagerly awaiting further war developments, and have been unwilling to make extensive purchases. The milling inquiry has been light. Speculative buyers have been passive. Holders have shown more anxiety to realize. Prices have been quoted off about 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel, closing heavily and irregularly. The dealings in Amber Wheat have been mainly in car lots, within a range of from $1 50@$1 55 for new and old, ℘ bushel. Some broken parcels of unsound and inferior Red Winter have been sold at from $1 47@$1 48 ℘ bushel. No. 1 Spring has been scarce and held above the limits of buyers, who have not been disposed to operate freely at over $1 40@$1 42 for sound, ℘ bushel. Most of the restricted business of the day has been in No. 2 Spring, and grades below that standard. Ordinary to fair sound No. 2 Milwaukee Spring was sold at $1 30@$1 33 for boat-loads, with some broken parcels reported at a trifle higher figures. White Wheat has been partially neglected. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 60@$1 75; very inferior to prime Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 55, chiefly at $1 50@$1 54 for Amber; No. 1 Spring, part soft, at $1 40; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 33 for Milwaukee, chiefly at $1 32@$1 33, afloat, and $1 19@$1 27 for very poor to good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 12@$1 25; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 00@$1 05; White Genesee at $1 70@$1 80; Red and Amber State at $1 53@$1 55; new Amber Western and Southern at $1 50@$1 55, and White California at $1 80 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand opening a shade firmer, but closed heavily and with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at 88c.@94c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 88½c.@94c. for sound loads; $1 03@$1 09 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western, and Southern; $1 05@$1 10 for White do. and 88c.@87c. for unsound, and $1 02 for sound Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye has been quite tame since our last on a basis of $1 05@$1 12 for Western and State, poor to choice, ℘ bushel. Barley has been very dull at about former rates. Barley-malt has been in some request at from $1 10@$1 25 for Western, State, and Canada, ℘ bushel. Oats have been offered freely and have been quoted lower, and irregular, with a comparatively moderate inquiry noted, mainly for sound loads of Mixed Western, which were sold early in the day at 53c., and later at 51c., closing with 51c. asked, and only 50c. bid, ℘ bushel. White Oats have been dealt in only in job lots, at much reduced figures, under a more liberal offering. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels, at 50c.@52½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western; 60c.@65c. for fair to choice White State and Ohio, ℘ bushel. The export clearances include 500 bbls. Flour and 14,088 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 500 bbls. Flour and 22,088 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; and 21,340 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Business has been on a restricted scale, at about former prices. Sales include 600 rolls Domestic Cloth and 50,000 old Linseed Bags on private terms.

HIDES—Have been quoted about steady, but have been quite dull. Sales 1,000 dry Texas and 800 Buenos Ayres on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in light demand at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.@9c.; Old Olds, 1c.@3c.@5c. ℘ lb. The receipts have been 13 bales; exports, — bales.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "there has been a fair trade throughout the district. Some large sales have been made by leading houses, who are moving under the impression that an advance in prices is among the probabilities. We make no change in our figures, which are firm. The receipts by land and canal are moderate. Coarse Lumber is very scarce and very firm. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending July 30 were 24,893,000 feet against 22,494,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were 12,327,000 feet against 11,115,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 were 457,542,000 feet against 402,064,000 feet in 1869. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 were 309,354,000 feet against 320,316,100 feet in 1869. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 5, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles M.	Timber c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1870	212,447,600	9,970	....	5,519,000
1869	187,426,100	20,247	10,000	4,486,300

There is an abundance of freight room, with large shipments of Lumber at steady rates. We quote:

To New-York ℘ M	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 00
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Boston, soft wood	4 50
To Boston, hard wood	5 50
Staves ℘ ton to Boston	3 50

MOLASSES—Has been very dull within our previous range, including New Crop Porto Rico at 50c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 33c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 50c.@75c. ℘ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@25c.	28c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	28c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	28c.@30c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	40c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for Resin has been moderate, and has been mainly for strained, which has been quoted steady; sales, 2,500 bbls. Strained at about $1 75 flat; and 225 bbls. No. 1 at $2@$4 ℘ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied essentially. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet at about previous prices; sales, 120 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 39c.@39½c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon. The export clearances include 2,146 bbls. Resin. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 39c.@40c. ℘ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 70@$7 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$3. Pitch, $3 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—The market has been quiet for most kinds, yet no important changes have been reported in prices. We quote: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 32@$1 33; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47½@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 55@$1 65; Lard-oil at $1 20@$1 35; Red Oil at 70c.@77c.; Linseed-oil at 86c.@88c., in casks and barrels; Olive-oil at $1 35@$1 40; Menhaden at 40c.@48c.; Spermaceti at 25c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 48c.@60c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White Winter, 80c.@82½c.; White Spring at 75c.@78c. ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING AUG. 8.—Sperm has been in request, and sales were made of 420 bbls., in parcels, for manufacture, at $1 35 ℘ gallon. Whale is in better demand, and the price has been advanced to 70c. ℘ gallon, at which sales were made of 1,700 bbls. for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale-oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Aug. 8, 1870:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford—			
Bark Walter Glendinning	500	..	..
Tisbury—			
Brig Mercy Taylor	250	150	..
Provincetown—			
Schooner C. H. Cook	80	10	..
Schooner Carrie W. Clark	130	400	..
Schooner Estella	40	40	..
Total	980	600	....
Previously	25,990	59,179	540,146
From Jan. 1 to date	26,970	59,779	540,146
Same time last year	31,293	58,754	504,100

EXPORTS.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
For week ending Aug. 8, 1870	715	....	....
Previously	12,122	9,622	290,838
From Jan. 1 to date	12,837	9,622	290,838
Same time last year	12,879	97	181,577

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—A less active market has been reported for all kinds, with less buoyancy in prices. Crude has been very quiet in the local market at about 11¾c.@12c., in bulk, with some job lots reported sold at the latter rate; and 15½c.@16c., in shipping order, ℘ gallon. At the Creek, there was a moderate inquiry noted for Crude, in bulk, which was generally quoted at $2 75@$2 85 on the upper, and $3@$3 10 on the lower road, ℘ bbl. At Philadelphia, 560 bbls. Crude were received. The export clearances hence have been 241,896 gallons for Antwerp. Refined Oil has been less freely dealt in, sales having been reported of 2,500 bbls. Standard and Prime White, for prompt delivery, at 24c.@24½c.; and 5,000 bbls. Standard White, August, at 23½c.@23¾c. ℘ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 23½c.@23¾c. ℘ gallon. There were 3,500 bbls. Refined received at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence include 4,885 bbls. for Bremen, 4,540 bbls. for Cronstadt, 2,826 bbls. for Stettin, 36,857 gallons for Antwerp, 1,741 bbls. for Catania, and 12,900 cases for Trieste. Refined Oil in cases continues in limited demand, quotations ranging from 28c.@30c., as extremes, ℘ gallon. Naphtha rules very dull at about 8½c.@9c. for shipping order, and 4c., in bulk, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much depressed and quoted decidedly lower, with a moderate trade and speculative demand noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., all told, at $29 50@$30, chiefly at $29 50@$29 60 for Western Mess; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$25 25 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 50@$30 50 for Thin Mess, and $29 25@$29 50 for City Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut-meats have been in quite moderate demand at irregular prices; sales have been reported of equal to 150 pkgs. at 12¾c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 15c.@15½c. for Smoked do.; 19½c.@24½c. for pickled and smoked Western and City Hams; 20c.@25c. for bagged do., ℘ lb. Bacon continues inactive at about 15¾c.@16c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 17¾c.@18c. for Rib Sides, smoked, ℘ lb.; sales, 90 pkgs. Lard has been dull at lower prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 275 tcs. and bbls. at 15¾c.@17¾c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for City, and 16¼c.@16½c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ℘ lb. Also, 1,000 tcs. prime Steam, seller August and September, at 16⅝ ℘ lb. Beef has been quiet, with sales reported since our last of 185 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in demand dull at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $29@$31 50 for Indian Mess; $33 50 for Extra City Indian Mess, ℘ tierce. Sales, 150 tierces. Beef Hams continue nominal at from $19@$28 for Southern and Western, ℘ bbl. Butter has been in light demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 1,307 pkgs. Cheese continues in moderate request at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts have been 6,313 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull and drooping. Sales have been reported of only 110 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and St. Croix at from 9⅝c.@10½c.; and 150 boxes. Havana, part at 11¼c., ℘ lb. The stock in first hands, this morning, was 66,366 hhds., 188,222 boxes, and 471,900 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10¾c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in light demand at 12¾c.@14c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 70,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@10c. for Inferior to Prime; 34,500 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 21,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@14c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in very limited demand and heavy in prices. Sales, 250 bbls., chiefly at 98c. ℘ gallon. Receipts, 475 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been generally dull, and rates have been quoted weak since our last. For Liverpool there were reported as having been taken 22,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8¼d. ℘ bushel; 150 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. ℘ hhd. For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl., and 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Cronstadt, a bark, with 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Stockholm, a British brig with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Konigsberg, a bark, now at Boston, with 2,600 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Antwerp, a British bark with 3,300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d., and if to Rotterdam, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The market for butchers' stock of every description was extremely dull, both yesterday and today. The only receipts of Beef Cattle were 5 cars that came in today at Weehawken, and not likely to be sold before to-morrow. With the dull trade in dressed Beef, we quote beeves weak and nominal at 12c.@16c. ℘ lb. for poor to choice native Steers, and 8c.@12c. for common to good Texans.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs yesterday and today were 4,205 head, and more than one-half were Canada and State Lambs. Fat Sheep were in request at previous prices; but Lambs were fully ½c. ℘ lb. easier; closing weak at 7c.@9c. ℘ lb. for ordinary to strictly prime lots. Ordinary to Good Sheep were selling at 4¾c.@6⅛c. ℘ lb. Among the sales of Sheep and Lambs were the following: Hume & Elliott, 98 Canada Sheep, 118½ lbs. average, at 6¼c.; 5 State, 100 lbs. average, at 5¼c.; 127 Canada Lambs, 70 lbs. average, at 8c.; 47 do., 62 lbs. average, at 8c.; 32 do., 66 lbs. average, at 7¾c.; 161 do., 66½ lbs. average, at 8¼c.; 177 do., 64½ lbs. average, at 7¾c.; 73 New-York do., 55½ lbs. average, at 8½c.; and 55 do., 58 lbs. average, at 8c. James Kirby sold 67 Canada Lambs, 58½ lbs. average, at 8c.; 39 do., 62 lbs. average, at 8c.; 43 New-York do., 52 lbs. average, at 8c.; 45 do., 55½ lbs. average, at 8½c.; 100 do., 60 lbs. average, at 8½c.; 57 do., 55 lbs. average, at 7¾c.; 60 Indiana Sheep, 80 lbs. average, at 5¼c.; 80 do., 80 lbs. average, at 5¼c.; 35 do., and 130 New-York do., 50 lbs. average, at 5¼c., 86¾c. McGraw & Reid sold 108 State Lambs, 58½ lbs. average, at 8½c.; and 114 Canada do., 66 lbs. average, at 7¾c. R. Ballis sold 156 Ohio Sheep, 95 lbs. average, at 6c., and 45 thin do., 70 lbs. average, at 4½c. J. M. Pidcock, 125 Ohio Sheep, 86 lbs. average, at 5¾c.; 90 Pennsylvania Lambs, 60 lbs. average, at 8c.; and 31 do., 52 lbs. average, at 8c.

The demand for Calves continues fair, but the receipts have been liberal for two days past, and prices are a shade easier. Grass Calves were sold, today, at 7c.@7½c. ℘ lb. and $11 ℘ head; and milk-fed Veal Calves at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.

Hogs are dull and unchanged at 10c.@10¼c. for Live Hogs, and 12½c.@12¾c. for Dressed. Receipts for two days were 4,000 head, or 42½ car-loads.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
BIEKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A London dispatch announces the arrival in that city of the Prince Imperial of France, in charge of the Emperor's confidential agent, together with the Empress' jewels and valuables, and the famous diamonds of the Duke of BRUNSWICK. A Paris dispatch denies that the Prince Imperial is in London, and says he is still at Metz. The Prussians, in advancing, discovered that the losses of the French have been frightful. The official accounts of the engagement near Saarbrück received in Berlin show the battle to have been of much greater importance than at first reported. FROSSARD's corps was dispersed, the camp of one division and many magazines were captured, and prisoners by the thousand were taken, and are still hourly being taken. The French have disappeared from all points in front of the Prussians. London dispatches also say the losses of the French are beyond all estimate. The progress of the Prussians is impeded by villages filled with wounded French soldiers. The French Seventy-seventh Regiment, engaged in the fight at Saarbrück, was annihilated; only four officers and eighty men reported after the fight. The prisoners captured are described as multitudes. All efforts to make a stand against the victorious enemy was ineffectual, and their cavalry picked up the retreating Frenchmen by the score. Wounded correspondents with the French armies are beginning to arrive in Paris and testify to the valor of the French troops. The chaplain of Marshal MCMAHON's corps was killed in the battle of Woerth. One correspondent is still missing. No military operations, according to Paris accounts, have taken place since Saturday. Marshal BAZAINE made a reconnoissance in which he unearthed some Prussian Uhlans, who were attacked and driven back by French hussars, with trifling loss. The reverses of the French are attributed to the military incapacity of the Emperor. Gen. DUMONT will have command of a Division of the French Army. Gen. CHANGARNIER's interview with the Emperor, at Metz, to offer his services, is said to have been satisfactory. The Duc D'AUMALE has also offered his services to the Emperor, says a London dispatch. The dispatches from Paris received in London represent the wildest excitement as prevailing in and about the Corps Legislatif at the session of Tuesday night. Deputy KERATRY demanded that the Emperor should be deposed. Outside the people had assembled in multitudes, and defied the efforts of the troops to disperse them. The *Garde Nationale* threw down their arms and fraternized with the crowd. Charges were frequently made by the cavalry, but the scattered throngs returned the moment the troops retired. A large number of arrests were made. A Paris dispatch says a dictatorship is spoken of, with Gen. TROCHU as the head. The Emperor has been invited to return to Paris and await the reorganization of the Government, but his refusal is said to be certain. Another dispatch says he will return dead or victorious. The ladies of Paris make stirring appeals for aid for the wounded. FELIX PYAT was condemned for offering a toast "*la balle*," supposed to cast ridicule upon the incident connected with the Prince Imperial's presence at Saarbrück. The Berlin bankers decline to take the Prussian loan, but the people invest freely. The Opera-house in Berlin has been given up to the ladies' sewing societies and for hospital purposes. A volunteer naval force is being organized there. During the session of the House of Lords yesterday the subject of Belgian neutrality was discussed, and the statements of the Government were regarded with satisfaction. The treaty of neutrality was read and loudly cheered. The Queen's speech was then read by royal commission, and Parliament was prorogued till Oct. 27. Expressions of regret upon the breaking out of the war in Europe are made in the speech, and the Queen promises to direct constant and anxious attention to strict observance of the duties and rights of neutrality. It sets forth that the circumscription of the area of the war, and the restoration of peace, shall occupy the attention of the Queen, and efforts will be made when opportunity presents. The treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium has been signed by the representative of North Germany, and the French Envoy has signified that he is authorized to sign it, and other Powers, parties to the treaty of 1839, are invited to accede to the engagement.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The result of the yacht-race in New-York Harbor for the Queen's Cup, as first announced in London, was that the *Cambria* had won. The defeat is, however, acknowledged, not, however, without a tinge of regret. One paper says: "The Queen's Cup stays beyond the ocean, where it has been twenty years." ... Mr. THORNTON, British Minister to Washington, has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath. ... The London *Times* regards the early restoration of the financial equilibrium as due to the possession of the telegraphic cable.

GENERAL.

The Ohio Republican State Convention was held in Columbus yesterday. Gen. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation, Judge GEORGE W. MCILVAIN, Supreme Judge, and Gen. WILLIAM T. WILSON, for Controller of the Treasury. The proceedings were entirely harmonious.

A singular accident occurred on the Kansas Pacific Railroad on Tuesday night. An iron train, heavily laden, getting beyond the control of the men, ran into a stationary train and crushed several cars. Six persons were killed and several wounded. The killed are supposed to be Mexicans who were sleeping under the train.

HORACE S. GRISWOLD, County Judge and Surrogate of Broome County for fifteen years, and a prominent member of the Bar, died on Tuesday evening at Binghamton, aged fifty-seven years.

Ex-Secretary SEWARD left Auburn, yesterday, for San Francisco. There he will be joined by several parties and start with but little delay for China and Japan. Quite a crowd of his fellow-citizens saw him off, and cheered him lustily.

The first bale of Alabama cotton of the new crop was sold at auction at Montgomery, Ala., yesterday morning, at 25 cents per pound. It classed as low middling, and weighed 495 pounds.

The Superior Court at Hartford, Conn., has affirmed the same gentlemen appointed by Massachusetts receivers of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, to take charge of the unfinished portions of the road in Connecticut, and of the Norwich and Worcester Road.

EDWARD MALTBIE, a young man nineteen years old, committed suicide at his father's house in Hartford, yesterday, being depressed in mind at his failure recently to pass examination at West Point.

The Athletics beat the Harvards at Philadelphia, yesterday, by a score of 27 to 9.

The Latest News.

Order prevails in Paris, and the people are evidently becoming more and more united in defense of their country. The fact, however, that the Prince Imperial has been sent to London, and that the Empress's jewels have been sent with him, betrays the distrust of the future which exists in the inner Imperial circles. It is palpable enough that the French troops were outnumbered in the recent engagements—but it was very bad generalship to allow them to be outnumbered at that point. The truth is that the armies collected by the Emperor for the campaign were no match for those of the North German Confederation. The disposition of them was as bad as it well could be. The Germans are better soldiers than the French—not more gallant, perhaps, but more intelligent, and more familiar with their duties, to say nothing of their being much more efficiently officered. This was a great drawback to France to start with, and the mistakes of the Generals—perhaps we should rather say of the Emperor—made a great reverse a certainty instead of a probability.

As an indication of the unanimity which prevails in Paris in regard to the prosecution of the war, it is worth while to notice that Deputy KERATRY, one of the most inflexible of all the "Irreconcilables," has brought forward a proposition in the Corps Legislatif for an extraordinary levy of troops. It would probably be as much as any Deputy's life was worth to propose the relinquishment of the struggle at this stage. The assurances which have reached us from one or two bitterly-prejudiced sources, that this war was unpopular in France, are put to confusion almost every hour by the news which comes from Paris. The Provinces as well as the capital are overflowing with enthusiasm. Everywhere the people are crying "*à bas la Prusse*"—a very easy thing to cry, but a very difficult feat to accomplish. We believe that the German Armies cannot be permanently defeated. The utmost NAPOLEON can hope for is that the war may be so protracted as to leave both Powers in a condition of willingness to receive overtures of mediation from England. It is questionable, however, whether the Empire will survive to witness that result. Meanwhile, the new Ministry has been formed, and all the measures proposed for strengthening the army have been adopted. France is of one mind about carrying on the war.

What the Emperor Napoleon Might Still Do with Advantage.

The first great defeat of the French has involved the sacrifice of a Ministry. A repetition of the disaster may cost a dynasty. When NAPOLEON entered upon the present war, no man alive knew better than he that the penalty of failure would be the overthrow of the Empire. His bitterest enemies in England plainly perceive, in his opening addresses to the nation and the army, evidence of his extreme dejection. A task was forced upon him by public opinion which he seems to have felt it would be alike fatal for him to accept or refuse. The French people have long been eager to provoke a trial of strength with Prussia. The "Rhine frontier" is the most cherished of all their dreams. Since 1866 they have been more and more afraid of Prussia. The Spanish intrigue was discovered, and the excitement of the French could no longer be controlled. "The people have slipped out of my hands," was NAPOLEON's remark to an English correspondent who saw him. M. THIERS, an unprejudiced witness, says, in a letter published in the English papers, he had "always been of opinion that the time would come when the ambition of Prussia would have to be resisted by France." But he admits that his countrymen could not be restrained. He does not say the Emperor could not be held back—but his countrymen. Impartial history will probably record that the French people forced the war on NAPOLEON, if not to his own destruction, at least to his imminent peril.

We may well afford, while sympathizing with the Germans in this contest, to observe with careful eyes the events which are now taking place in the world—events which have never been exceeded in importance since the French Revolution, and which are destined, as we have always believed, to change the whole current of modern European history. To suffer ourselves to be misled by the ignorant cries of wild fanatics would be unworthy of us as men who are living in times destined to stand out in history with terrible significance. We may be against France in this struggle, but it is not necessary to insult France by asserting, as one of our contemporaries has done, that all the French troops are drunk when they march to the war, and that the people are bitterly opposed to it. Let us, at least, as public historians, tell the truth frankly, no matter where our sympathies may be. If we believe that Germany is in the right, that is no reason why we should garble the news which finds its way into our columns. As for NAPOLEON, what does his life signify in this gigantic struggle, one way or the other? He is but an accident of the hour. Strike him out of the scene altogether, and this war would be waged with tenfold intensity on the part of France—for then the great present cause of political differences would be removed, and every man in France would rise to beat back the tide of invasion. But while the Emperor remains there are divisions where all should be unity. If NAPOLEON were to abdicate at this moment, and leave the war to be conducted by other hands, he would assist France infinitely more than he can do by pretending to lead her armies. His health is bad. His spirits are broken. By abdicating he would stand in a better position before the world than he can hope to do now, even although an accident might give him a great victory. For he is charged with being the sole cause of the war, and the London *Times*, for instance, asserts that if he were out of the way the war would cease. The predictions and statements of the London *Times* throughout our own war were so remarkably accurate, and so manifestly dictated by a love of truth and fair play, that we cannot fail to attach the greatest importance to its suggestions now. Its opinion is scarcely less decisive than the "opinion of Antwerp," concerning which, by the by, the cable has not kept us properly informed since Monday.

In any case, NAPOLEON, by withdrawing from the scene, would put the question to the test whether or not the war hinges solely upon him. This is, perhaps, the most favorable termination to his rule which he can reasonably look for. If he did not make this crisis, it is all the more reason why he should not attempt to control it. He is a cause of weakness instead of strength to the country. France may be beaten under an Emperor, but it has always been found impossible to reduce her under a Republic. Politically, indeed, Republics do not flourish on French soil. They end in bloodshed and anarchy. But they at least have always known how to defend the country. The people know what they are fighting for when a Republic bids them to advance against an invader. In 1792 Frenchmen could turn aside from their own Revolution to sweep back the Austrian invaders. Prussia would find her antagonist fifty-fold more formidable if a Republic were declared to-morrow. She might still conquer, but her task would be more difficult. As for the restoration of the ORLEANS family it is a hopeless chimera. There will be no King in France until a Republic has had yet another trial.

Fall of the Ollivier Ministry.

From the moment that war was declared against Prussia, the existence of the Ollivier Cabinet was in danger. Representing a policy which attempted to steer between the extremes of contending factions, they failed to receive the hearty support of any party. The Republicans distrusted them, and the Imperialists envied them the possession of official rewards to which they imagined themselves to have a better claim. But as the two main divisions of the Chamber detested each other rather more cordially than the constitutional party, with M. OLLIVIER at its head, which stood between them, the adhesion of either could generally secure the majority which was required to carry through measures which leaned now to the one side and now to the other. Had the state of peace continued with which the year opened, the Ministry might have lived long enough to cultivate an aptitude for constitutional Government among French statesmen, and to familiarize the country with the usages of parliamentary rule. That this would have been a fortunate thing for the Emperor and his dynasty can scarcely be questioned. Personal Government has, doubtless, accomplished many things for France, but it has not been favorable to the growth of able statesmen. The minority of a boy, and the regency of a woman, are conditions of rule which could only subsist with national affairs under the conduct of men trained to administration under the influence of free institutions. But above this minor necessity rose the still greater one of vindicating the strength of the dynasty before France and before Europe. The *plebiscitum* confirmed the title of the "elected of the millions," but it also made audible an ominous undertone of "Noes," and showed that the French soldiery were no longer single in their devotion to the conqueror of Solferino. The moment had come when, to use the remarkable language of M. DE GIRARDIN, written in 1868, we were to look, "on the part of the Emperor, for an act of virility, for a supreme effort which should replace him in the high position in which the Congress of Paris had placed him in 1856."

Here, then, was a point on which Frenchmen of all shades of politics seemed to be alike agreed, that France must fight, and here, also, was a question on which both Imperialists and Republicans could unite in demanding a strict account from the Ministry of M. OLLIVIER. A concession to popular freedom might be carried with the aid of the one party, and against the votes of the other, while a vindication of the Imperial prerogative might be made by the process being reversed; but the conduct of the war presented a common standing ground for all the opponents of the Ministry, and one from which they could operate without compromising their mutual hostility. France had held a high tone toward Prussia, and had conducted her diplomacy with her hand on the hilt of her sword. The inference, therefore, was that France was prepared to strike surely and swiftly. The Ministers had spoken at once the sentiments of the Emperor and the people, and their momentary popularity was great. They had gone to war like men who knew that their resources were boundless, and that their preparations were worthy of the united nation at their back. The Minister of War assumed the supreme command of the army, and the very existence of the Cabinet was staked on the success of the troops that went forth with scarce a suspicion of possible defeat.

M. OLLIVIER was well known to be a disciple of TURGOT and COBDEN, and certain utterances of his in the Corps Legislatif on the 19th May, 1869, were doubtless remembered in July, 1870. "Many people think," were his words then, "that there is a question of honor to be settled between France and Germany, and that war has become a necessity. In my opinion war would be a disaster. * * In vain would you be victorious, in vain you might drive back Germany and obtain possession of the Rhine; after victory you would be less able to disarm than before the war. * * The true solution is peace, but peace with disarmament, peace with liberty, with that liberty without which peace is neither glorious nor sure." But M. OLLIVIER had changed not a few of his sentiments, and it seemed probable that he had changed these too. But now, when it becomes apparent that France has gone to war worse prepared than her adversary, that the disunion she calculated to find in Germany does not exist, and that a policy which "has lacked foresight when it was necessary to look before, and decision when it was necessary to decide," has brought the invaders once more on the soil of France, the popular indignation demands a victim, and the Ollivier Ministry is overthrown. The censure may be aimed at the Emperor through his nominal advisers, but it is noticeable enough that the new Cabinet promises to be more Imperialist than the last. The successful military adventurer, COUSIN MONTAUBAN, Count of Palikao, seems marked out as head of the Cabinet, holding the office of War Minister, and JEROME DAVID, a representative of the Arcadians, or extreme Right, of the Chamber, is named as the Minister of the Interior. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, the proposer of the resolution adverse to the Ministry, is also an exponent of Imperial policy, while M. MAGNE, the new Minister of Finance, was one of the earliest public servants of the Empire. Should a Cabinet be formed on such a basis it is obvious that the existence of the Napoleonic dynasty becomes more intimately bound up than ever with the issue of the present war. Fresh defeats may demand fresh sacrifices, and the immediate adherents of the Emperor will scarcely fall without necessarily leaving the way open for the Republicans. The day of compromise and coalition is evidently passed, while France stands united as one man to repel the invader who holds possession of her soil. The three great parties which divide the people will be found, when the crisis is over, sternly facing each other, and ready for an intestine struggle which may be as sanguinary as the foreign war which preceded it.

The Congressional Committee's Address.

Senator WILSON and his fellow-members of the Congressional Committee have struck the right chord in their address to the Republican Party. With the loftiest appreciation of the party's history, they would establish its title to victory in the approaching campaign by demonstrating its capacity and will to satisfy the existing wants of the country. They refer to its origin, and its early struggles with the slave power, to its preservation of the Union, as the result of a war which tested statesmanship quite as much as soldierly skill, and to its restoration of the Southern States on the basis of justice—as proofs of fidelity in the discharge of the great duties which have been forced upon it. There is no exaggeration in the claims to the nation's gratitude, as thus presented by the Committee. A party whose record bears conclusive testimony to its firmness in support of principle, and its ability to administer the affairs of the Republic at the most critical period of its existence, may fairly invite confidence in its power and purpose to accomplish the work which yet remains to be done.

How varied that work is, and how closely connected with the re-establishment of financial soundness and industrial and business prosperity, the Committee clearly show. They recognize as before the party, awaiting its action, if the people shall sustain it, "questions relating to the national debt, the currency, finances, and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war." The statement is comprehensive enough to satisfy all reasonable expectations. Nor are the difficulties to be encountered underrated or ignored. "Concerning these questions," remark the Committee, "there are apparent diversities of interests, and real differences of opinion. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties," and most certainly, "they require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment." These declarations are in the right spirit. There is no vain boasting in them—only an honest and intelligent estimate of the value of the work that is still before the party.

So far as taxation and expenditure are concerned, the Republican Party has already done sufficient to prove that it is on the right path. In saying this we are not required to indorse every act of the Administration, or every measure of Congress. The Committee frankly admit that "expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress." Nevertheless, they properly add, enough has been achieved to satisfy critical Republicans "that the difficult problems will be wrought out, and the hoped-for results accomplished." The large reduction of taxes is incontestable, whether the accompanying Tariff changes be approved in all respects or not; the greatly increased efficiency in the collection of revenue is none the less a fact because the internal revenue service is yet susceptible of amendment; the economy which has been enforced in various departments of the Government is not impaired by the continuance here and there of Congressional extravagance; and mingled humanity and justice are not less apparent in the President's Indian plans, because those plans are still imperfectly developed on the Plains. These are portions of the work which the Committee present to the country as unfinished,—they are creditable features of a policy whose complete application will be best insured by the maintenance of Republican supremacy at Washington.

Yachting Matters.

The race for the Queen's Cup on Monday, settled the question of the possession of that much-coveted trophy for the present, and probably for some time to come. Although the *Cambria* made a gallant struggle for the prize, we have, undoubtedly, a number of yachts able to beat her over the course of the New-York Yacht Club, even after making due allowance for the bad start, and the mishaps of the English yacht. Still, Mr. ASHBURY does not intend to allow our boats to rest in the undisturbed possession of their laurels. He proposes to issue invitations for several sea-races, and is especially desirous of again testing the sailing qualities of the *Cambria* with the schooners which came in ahead of that vessel on Monday last. We sincerely hope he may be accommodated in this matter. Although the appearance of the *Cambria* afloat is not in accordance with our American ideas of beauty in marine architecture, her lines under water are very fine, as was generally acknowledged by all who saw her when she was lying in the dry-dock.

A race between the *America* and *Cambria* would be particularly interesting, as showing the progress the English have made in yacht-building during the past twenty years. Judging from Monday's race, our ship-builders are not likely to suffer from such a comparison, for the *America* then came in number four in a fleet of eighteen, outstripping some of our fleetest yachts, and that, too, under circumstances which, in the opinion of those who know her best, were not calculated to bring out all her best qualities. The Captain who sailed the *America* twenty years ago still thinks "she could beat everything in the water if rightly rigged," notwithstanding her age. There are, moreover, a number of other experienced sailors who think the *America* was not in good racing trim last Monday, and who do not hesitate to assert that she can still beat England's best yacht. The only way to determine this question is to arrange a race between them, which we hope will be done if possible. While we believe that there are other yachts than the *Sappho* in our waters able to beat the *Cambria*, even with a favorable breeze and a course of her own choosing, Mr. ASHBURY may carry back with him to England more trophies than that he won in his race across the ocean.

The behavior of the *Dauntless* in her race for the cup satisfied everybody, and surprised not a few who witnessed her performances here two years ago. The changes made in the stepping of her foremast, and in other particulars, have improved her sailing qualities, which were always good. We hope an effort will be made to arrange a match with the *Cambria*, the *Dauntless*, the *Sappho*, and, if possible, the *America*. Such a contest would be memorable in the annals of yachting, and it may be many years before an opportunity will again offer of bringing together such a famous quartet. The present season has had a most brilliant opening, and if all the future races are marked by the same spirit of fairness and mutual courtesy which characterized the first, Mr. ASHBURY cannot grudge us any prizes we may win from him, while any trophies he may receive at our hands will carry with them our sincere admiration for his spirit as a yachtsman, and our appreciation of the frank equanimity with which he accepts either victory or defeat.

The foreign illustrated papers which arrived by the mail yesterday present sketches of the scenes in Paris on the departure of the troops. From these pictures it might be supposed that the French people entered upon the war with enthusiasm. Fortunately we know better. The only paper which has special dispatches, &c., told us on the 26th July that "troops marching through Paris to take trains for the seat of war traverse the streets without eliciting a single cheer. Soldiers joining their regiments walk about in groups, *almost all drunk*. The bourgeois stare at them and shrug their shoulders." This veracious testimony settles the question forever, and prevents us being misled by these mendacious French and English illustrated papers, which are *not* "fully represented" at the seat of war.

Without attempting to review the proceedings at the Coroner's inquest on the late Mr. NATHAN until they are closed, we may say that the evidence thus far taken completely exposes the falsity of the wicked charges brought against the sons of the murdered man. It will also impart extraordinary interest to the examination of WILLIAM KELLY, the housekeeper's son. It is desirable to extract from this young man all the information he can possibly have to give. His testimony may turn out to be the most important yet produced during the investigation.

The tone and tactics of Gov. HOLDEN's organ, the Raleigh *Standard*, are simply infamous. If its purpose were to provoke civil war, it could not be conducted differently. Referring to Judge BROOKS' issue of a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of some of the prisoners whom HOLDEN's man, KIRK, keeps in military custody, without other warrant than the Governor's arbitrary will, the *Standard* uses this language:

"Is Judge BROOKS ready to involve the people of North Carolina in civil war? Does he suppose Gov. HOLDEN will recede before *him*? * * The Governor will not recede until the Federal Army is used against him; and the Federal Army *will not* be used against him. We are on the eve of civil war, and when it begins all the blood and all the horrors of it will be on the skirts of Judge BROOKS."

We suspect that HOLDEN's desire is to provoke the state of things he pretends to deplore. Having enabled the Democrats to secure a triumph in the late election, he would now precipitate the State into civil war that he may obtain pretexts for invoking Congressional interference. Should trouble come as the result of HOLDEN's impudent attempt to set himself above the law, the country will hold that he, and he alone, is responsible for it. The Republican Party cannot too soon or too emphatically repudiate both the man and his doings.

Parliament adjourned yesterday, after the delivery of a "Queen's speech" which is as meaningless as those documents usually are. In exacting a pledge from Prussia and France for the preservation of Belgium, the Government appears to think that it has done everything within its power. The talk about the "secret treaty" appears now to have quite died out. The publication of the document in the *Times* was, we believe, accomplished in this way: COUNT BERNSTORFF, the Ambassador of Prussia in London, received the treaty in the handwriting of M. BENEDETTI from Count BISMARCK. It was handed to the editor of the *Times* by M. BISMARCK's orders, and, having been copied, the original document was at once returned to Berlin. The editor of the *Times* informed the English Ministers of the source from which he derived his information, so that when questioned about it in Parliament they were unable to deny its authenticity.

On the 6th of this month one of the millions of special correspondents of the *Tribune*, now scattered over Europe, startled us all with the following telegram from Paris: "Something serious, which I cannot fathom now, has taken place. Something more serious than I know of must have happened this evening." As the *Tribune* is the only paper which gets news from abroad, this staggered everybody. What could the mysterious "something" have been? Was it possible that the Emperor was found stinging his backbone again with a lighted candle—a process which a *Tribune* correspondent saw him go through on a former occasion? The "something serious" turned out, after all, to be a nightmare of the diligent correspondent's. It is too clear, however, that our contemporaries, the *Herald* and the *World*, may as well put the shutters up. We, none of us, as we are informed every morning, have correspondents at the seat of war, except the *Tribune*. It would be no use if we had, for the modest London correspondent of that journal telegraphed, yesterday, "I expect dispatches from the two correspondents of the *Tribune*, at the Prussian head-quarters. Before their arrival, anybody pretending to give details must furnish mere scraps from stragglers." We are very thankful the dispatch did not read, "anybody pretending to give details will be instantly executed."

When the Richmond *State Journal* finds it necessary to warn Republicans that the policy of hate and proscription will not enable them to carry the South, we recommend them to listen as to an unimpeachable radical witness. The North Carolina election has aroused the *State Journal* from a dream, and it speaks plainly. It tells the Republican Party that it commits a fatal mistake when it "depends alone on the colored vote," and alienates "all [Southern] men of wealth, intelligence and influence." Hitherto the party, in its management of Southern matters, has persisted in "proscribing the majority of the people." This course must be changed, and the WHITTEMORES and PORTERS, who have disgraced the party and the States they have pretended to represent, must be discarded, or—our Richmond contemporary asserts—"there will not be a single Southern State be Republican in 1872." The warning is in time for our guidance in the coming Fall campaign. It is so manifestly sensible, and so completely in harmony with facts, that prudent Republicans will give it their careful attention.

The tedious and uncertain process by which the poorer class of sufferers from "accidents" are compelled to seek redress is a subject of frequent remark. Large numbers of persons are deterred from making any effort to obtain just compensation, knowing, as they do, that a long purse carries the day against them. If railway and other companies could be induced to agree upon some uniform system of compensation for loss of life or disablement, it is probable that suits in the Courts might in most cases be avoided. A report recently introduced into the British Parliament proposes to effect this object by legislation, so far as railways are concerned. It fixes the limit of liability at £1,000 for first-class passengers, and proportionate sums for second and third class. The plan has its recommendations, not the least of which is that poor persons who sustained injuries would be certain to secure some pecuniary redress.

Would it not be well for some of the friends of the working man, who devote so much time to confusing politics with political economy, to revive the little-discussed subject of co-operation? We read of the North of England Co-operative Wholesale Society, that during its last quarter's business it has sold goods amounting to £127,188, by means of 302 minor societies, realizing a saving to the members of £1,275. In addition to this, the articles supplied—tea, coffee, butter, sugar, and general provisions—were all of the first quality. Here is a clear practical benefit which working men have secured to their families by a simple form of association. The example may be commended to our own people, who have a genius for organization in other directions, but who have as yet done little to develop the co-operative principle.

Personal.

Hon. C. E. Ingersoll, of Illinois; Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy; Gen. Fullerton, of St. Louis; Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington; E. L. Plumb, late Consul-General at Havana, and Walter Montgomery, the English tragedian, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Gov. Price, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., is at the Hoffman House. Judge Coleman, of Alabama, is at the New-York Hotel. Senator Cole, of California, and Ex-Congressman Kellogg, of Alabama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Postmaster-General Randall, Gov. English, of Connecticut; Hon. John Lynch, of Maine, and A. B. Mullett, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Judge Bartley, of Washington; W. Prescott Smith, of Baltimore; Hon. W. P. Deuckley, of Arkansas, and R. R. Springer, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. S. C. Glynn, of the British Army, and Commander Read, U. S. N., are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. JAMES B. MCKEAN, recently appointed Chief Justice of Utah, is in this City, having returned from Washington, where he had final consultation with the President and Attorney-General AKERMAN regarding the condition of affairs in that Territory. The Judge will leave in a few days for his new field of duty.

Chinese Labor—Fifty More Coolies for North Adams, Mass.

The Springfield *Republican*, of the 9th inst., has the following: Mr. SAMPSON, of North Adams, is so well pleased with the result of his introduction of Chinese labor into his shoe-factory, that he will, within a few weeks, send for fifty more workmen from California. Of the seventy-two Chinamen he has now at work, all but four or five are doing finely; the incompetent ones he will send back to San Francisco. These Orientals continue peaceable, industrious, quiet and eager to learn, and in every respect pleasantly contrast the other foreigners, who, under the Crispin organization, have almost ruined Mr. SAMPSON's business in the last few years. There are now many who can talk intelligible English who could not utter a word when they arrived here, and, save a few exceptions, they show a very accessible and teachable spirit. A Sunday-school is carried on in the factory. The recent visit of two of their countrymen, AH SHOWE, the prosperous Boston tea merchant, and another in the same business at Cambridge, was very beneficial to them. The merchants arrived on a Saturday and spent Sunday with them, explained to them the character and condition of the Crispin Order, their own position, their duties and prospects, and left them quite enlightened and still cheerful. AH SHOWE, by the way, has married an American wife and permanently settled here. It should be mentioned, as a commentary on the ignorant Crispin cry about "taking the bread from our children's mouths to feed aliens," that there are now more laborers employed in the shoe business in North Adams, exclusive of the Chinese, than before the strike.

WAR LETTERS.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES.

More About Thionville—Vigilance of the Gendarmes and the Authorities—Talk of the Peasants—Soldiers About the Villages—Marshal Bazaine's Headquarters.

From Our Special Correspondent.

METZ, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.—A. M.

The tower of the ancient chateau of the Counts of LUXEMBURG, built, it is said, in the tenth century, and commonly called the *Tour aux Puces*, is all that remains of Thionville of the Middle Ages. The fortifications of the town, which were laid out by VAUBAN and CORMONTAIGNE, have been enlarged and repaired on different occasions, and now present the form of an irregular heptagon, with half-moons protected by detached works, &c. When I reached Thionville I found every street in the town swarming with troops. At the Hotel du Commerce, which appears to be the only respectable hotel in the place—which, nevertheless, numbers 7,276 inhabitants—it was quite out of the question to think of finding a servant. People who arrived on horseback, like myself, or in light carts, were obliged to attend to the stabling of their cattle, and even to feed them—and every room in the house was crowded with military men engaged in satisfying the cravings of the inner man. In the court yard were a large number of officers and civilians waiting their turn—which puts one in mind of the queue outside of a Parisian theatre during the run of a successful piece—and every minute others arrived to swell the crowd.

TRIALS OF STRANGERS.

Finding that the chances of obtaining dinner diminished in proportion as the hour advanced, I wandered into the town, and after considerable search succeeded in finding a small auberge in a by-street, where, after some persuasion, they consented to give me a dinner at double the ordinary price. I had hardly been seated five minutes when a *gendarme*, who had evidently been dogging me about the town, entered the room, and at once picking me out of a score or two of people, requested me to show my papers. This I did, and after some discussion, during which every one in the room managed to put in a word, the representative of authority decided on leaving me to eat my dinner in peace and quietness. In the course of the evening I met a French journalist, who told me that twice during the night he had been awakened by loud knocking at his door, and that on opening it he found himself face to face with the Mayor of the town, wearing his tri-color scarf, and accompanied by several *gendarmes*, who insisted on seeing his papers, and subjecting him to a cross-examination in spite of the advanced hour of the night.

TALK OF THE PEASANTS.

I endeavored while at Thionville to ascertain the number of troops quartered in the neighborhood, but found it utterly impossible, as the peasantry, after the second question answered "yes," or "no," or "I don't know," to everything I asked them. Finding that at Thionville there was no chance of obtaining lodging for the night, I decided on returning to Metz, and as the bell was tolling to warn the inhabitants that the gates were about to be closed for the night, I passed out of the town. I had hardly proceeded a quarter of the distance when my horse fell lame, and I was therefore compelled to walk him the remainder of the way. About half way along the road I fell in with a breeder of poultry returning home from market. He appeared very dissatisfied with the war, as a number of Germans, he told me, owning factories in the neighborhood had left the country, and although he sold a considerable quantity of fowls and ducks at the present moment, he foresaw that when the troops marched forward that he would be absolutely without customers. In the course of conversation he told me that at Sarr-louis, which is a German fortified town, about twenty-six miles, as the crow flies, east of Thionville, the inhabitants would be only too glad to become French subjects. The story is that at Sarr-louis there is a café composed of two large rooms on the ground floor, in one of which there is the bust of NAPOLEON III., and in the other that of WILLIAM of Prussia. The Germans always sit in that which has NAPOLEON's bust, and it appears that there are so many of them that when French travelers go to the café, they find their room so crowded that they are obliged to sit in that which has the bust of the King of Prussia.

IN THE WAKE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The night before Marshal BAZAINE left Metz for Boulay a large number of peasant's wagons, which had been put into requisition for the transport of provisions and baggage, assembled on the large square in front of the esplanade, where they were loaded during the night and in the course of the following day. Between 4 and 5 in the morning Marshal BAZAINE left for the front, and a few hours afterward I hired a dog-cart and followed in his wake. I left Metz by the Porte des Allemands, and leaving the Fort Doublecouronne de Bellecroix on my left, proceeded along the Saar-louis road. A few hundred yards from Metz I came upon a body of about 300 soldiers and workmen busily engaged in digging trenches and throwing up embankments. At a little more than two miles from Metz one leaves on the right the road to Forbach and Saarbrück. The road to Boulay, bordered with tall trees on either side, runs through a pretty, irregular and wooded country, where corn and potatoes appear to be the principal things cultivated. The first village of any importance is Les Etangs, situated at a distance of ten miles east of Metz. The villages here, like in the neighborhood of Thionville, consist merely of one street, being built for the most part of plaster or mud-houses, roofed with tiles. Some few hundred yards before reaching Les Etangs we came upon eighty-two baggage, provision, and forage wagons which had left Metz in the morning. The peasantry who drive these vehicles, and who are also called into requisition by the Government, are mostly fine-looking fellows, wearing in front of their caps or straw hats a small card bearing this inscription: "Third Corps—*Train Auxiliaire*."

The vehicles themselves consist merely of the flooring, as it were, mounted upon four wheels, with a wooden railing on either side. They are drawn by two and four horses, and carry for the army, at the present moment, sacks of flour and rice, cases of biscuits, and small barrels, the contents of which I was unable to ascertain, as the peasantry regarded me with so much suspicion. On entering the village, on the left hand is a large piece of ground resembling a common, which bore the traces of a recent encampment. At the auberge bearing the sign of "The Swan," where I stopped to water my horse, it was impossible to obtain anything but bread and beer, the soldiers who had passed through it in the morning having eaten up everything in the place. It was here that I learnt from an old woman that we were only eighteen miles from Prussia.

BETWEEN LES ETANGS AND BOULAY.

Between Les Etangs and Boulay nothing worthy of note occurred, with the exception that hidden behind trees and jout-houses, I saw numbers of soldiers fast asleep, who had evidently partaken somewhat too strongly of the small beer of the neighborhood, and had fallen in the rear of their regiments to sleep off its effects. Not far from Boulay men were at work commencing the telegraph line and railway which is to follow the French Army, I am told, during its march, but only a few yards of it are, as yet, finished. Boulay, which is situated at a distance of about eighteen miles north-east of Metz, is an unfortified town of only 2,870 inhabitants. It is built partly on a hill and partly in the valley of Katzbach, and, strange enough, in such a small town, it possesses a Jewish synagogue and a Protestant church, besides the ordinary Catholic church. History tells us that Boulay was once the chief town of an important manor, whose lord and master, on several occasions, made war on the powerful City of Metz, and that during the Middle Ages Boulay, which was then surrounded by fortifications, the remains of which can still be seen, was almost constantly being besieged.

THE SOLDIERS ABOUT BOULAY.

The number of troops collected at Boulay,

and in the neighborhood, is something tremendous, and almost every day others leave Metz in that direction. On entering the town we find them encamped in the open air on either side of the road. On the left and the right I counted eighteen batteries of artillery encamped close to the road, while beyond these, on the right, was the infantry encampment. The cavalry are encamped at the extreme end of the town behind the church. It is quite impossible to give the correct number of troops quartered at Bouley, but I am told that there are about forty thousand. Others are to leave in that direction early on Friday morning.

BAZAINE'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Hotel du Lion d'Or, where Marshal BAZAINE has established his head-quarters, is crowded with officers, and, as at Thionville, the town is swarming with troops. In any of the towns occupied by the French Army, it is only with the utmost difficulty that a civilian can obtain anything to eat in a public room. At the Hotel du Lion d'Or, at Boulay, which is the only hotel in the place, the whole of the rooms were led to the army, the hotel-keeper being forbidden to let even a bed in the dining-room to a civilian. Having the choice of a "make down" in the hay-loft and my bed at the hotel at Metz, I decided in favor of the latter, and as I told you in my last letter returned to Metz, through a smart thunder-storm, to await the arrival of the Emperor. VIZ.

Attempt to Frighten Correspondents—The Emperor's Movements—Entry of the Army—The Followers—Cool Reception by the People—The Soldiers Sullen and Quiet.

From Our Special Correspondent.

METZ, Wednesday, July 27, 1870—Night.

The report of the death of the correspondent of the London *Times*, which I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, turns out, as I anticipated, to have been false. It was set afloat, it is thought, by the military authorities, to frighten the other newspaper correspondents who are here. The Secretary of Marshal LEBOUF, whom I saw this morning, tells me that there is no truth in it whatever, and authorizes me to contradict it in the most formal manner.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor is expected to arrive here at 7 o'clock to-morrow night, that is to say, if he is sufficiently well, and as I have noticed several luggage vans in the town belonging to the Imperial household, as well as a great many servants wearing the Imperial livery, there is every reason to suppose that the report is true, the more so as a portion of the Imperial Guard, among whom are the Grenadiers and the Zouaves of the Guard, have just arrived here from Point-à-Mousson, about twenty miles on the road to Nancy, which they left the day before yesterday. The new arrivals consist of the Second and Third Regiments of the Grenadiers of the Guard, one Regiment of Zouaves of the Guard, six batteries of artillery of the guard, among which is one battery of *mitrailleuses* carefully incased in water-proof coverings, making in all thirty-six pieces of cannon; one squadron of the Empress' Dragoons, and one squadron of Hussars of the Guard, or Guides.

THE ARMY FOLLOWERS.

In the rear of the troops were the luggage-vans, the surgery, consisting of medical boxes containing all the necessary instruments and ointments for amputating limbs and dressing wounds, slung across the backs of horses, the canteen carts of the different regiments, and the *cantinières* in peg-top trousers and short petticoats. These ladies are for the most part very stout, with very fat round faces, but among them there was one attired in the uniform of the Zouaves of the Guard, who was quite a child and remarkably pretty, and who naturally attracted a considerable amount of admiration, among the crowds of people gathered on either side of the street. When I remembered that a fortnight ago the Faubourg St. Denis, along which the troops passed on their way to the railway station at La Chapelle, was literally strewn with flowers, which people threw down by handsful from the windows, I was somewhat surprised that there was no attempt at a manifestation.

COOL RECEPTION OF THE ARMY.

The soldiers, fatigued, after a twenty miles' march along a dusty road, especially those on foot, moved sullenly through the streets, while the motley crowd, gathered on either side of their path, passed not very complimentary remarks on the personal appearance of some of them, and occasionally wondered to each other what the Prussians would say when they knew what was in store for them. But not one of the spectators had sufficient enthusiasm or sufficient admiration for the men who were going to risk their lives for the honor of their country to encourage them with a cry of "Vive la Garde!" or "Vive l'Armée!" The officers in the service of the Grand Duchy of Baden, who were brought in as prisoners to Metz, have changed their uniform for private clothes, and breakfasted this morning at the *table d'hôte* at the Grand Hotel de l'Europe.

READY FOR WORK.

Everything now appears to be ready, with the exception of Prince MURAT's regiment, which has no tents on account of the Colonel not having been able to purchase what is necessary before marching, and there is every probability that within the next few days we shall have news of some very smart skirmishing between the two armies. In the meanwhile the newspaper correspondents—principally English—who are still here, are in a terrible fix as to what course to pursue. Some talk of passing into Luxembourg and remaining either on the Prussian frontier or joining the Prussian Army, where it appears that journalists are far better received than in France; others are endeavoring to get attached to a cantine in the capacity of scullery men; others have requested to be allowed to nurse and attend the wounded; others propose forming a "Journalists" corps, and following in the rear of the French Army in an omnibus. I omitted to mention that a large number of infirmary vans left today for Thionville by rail. VIZ.

Arrival of Artillery and the Remainder of the Imperial Guard—No Enthusiasm Manifested by the People.

METZ, Thursday, July 28, 1870.

Last night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a large body of artillery arrived and proceeded at once to the camp. This morning, about 10 o'clock, the remainder of the Imperial Guard, consisting of Chasseurs à Cheval, Lancers of the Guard, Empress' Dragoons and the Guides, in all twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry, arrived from Pont à Mousson. There was no cheering or manifestation on the part of the people, who are probably so used to seeing the military defiling along the streets, that they pay no attention to it. The Emperor is expected at every moment, and I shall keep this letter open until the train leaves, to let you know whether he has arrived or not. If he arrives, as is expected, I shall send you a detailed account of his reception by to-morrow's post. VIZ.

NAPOLEON AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Departure of the Imperial Party from St. Cloud—Formal Leave-Taking of the Empress and the Ministers—The Emperor's Confidence in the Success of His Cause.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 22, 1870.

The real opening of the military campaign between France and Prussia dated from today. The Emperor reached the head-quarters of the French Army, at Metz, at 8 o'clock last evening. Telegraphic dispatches announce his reception as enthusiastic—the "Marseillaise" sung by the people. There was no speech from NAPOLEON. A body of Cent Gardes escorted the Imperial party to the Tuileries.

THE DEPARTURE FROM ST. CLOUD.

The Emperor at 10 A. M. left the palace of St. Cloud. The Prince Imperial, Prince NAPOLEON and a military suite, composed of the following persons, accompanied him: Gens. de Reville, de la Moskowa, Castelnau, Wimpffen, de Gentile, Reille, Faye, Pajol, Canu. Aids-de-Camp; Gen. Courson de la Villeneuve, Adjutant-General of the Palace; Captains Nogp d'Hendicourt, Dreyse and de Maincourt, ordonnance officers; Viscomte de Lapin, Seneschal-Aide of the palace; Col. Fleischer de la Pagone, Sergent-at-Arms; Comte Davillier, Comte de Saint-Jean, D'ANGELY, first masters of horse. Messieurs RAINEBAUX, SUARES, D'AULAN and DE MASSA, ecuyers. Drs. CORVISART, CORVISART and LARREY; M. FRANCESCHINI PIETRI, private secretary, and Vicomte PIERRE DARU, conducter of the Cabinet.

The suite of the Prince Imperial is composed of the following gentlemen: Major LAREMY, Capt. CLARY, Aide-de-Camp; Messieurs RAGNON and D'AURE, ecuyers.

The Emperor's departure was strictly private. Even the inhabitants of St. Cloud were not aware of the exact point from which the Imperial party would set out. An impression prevailed that the Emperor, with his entire suite, would pass in state through the City to the Western Railway Station, giving the people an opportunity of a solemn leave-taking. Great disappointment was felt when it became known that the Imperial train would start from the Orleans gate of the Park of St. Cloud, from whence a railroad (that which surrounds Paris) leads to the Strasbourg line. Some 2 o'clock in the morning carriages commenced to arrive at the palace from Paris, conveying the military suite who were to accompany the Emperor, and all the Ministers with the exception of Marshal LEBOUF (already at Metz) to take leave of their head, and finally the Princess CLOTILDE, accompanied by Prince NAPOLEON. At 9¾ the Empress, the Empress, the Prince NAPOLEON and the entire Imperial household above-mentioned left the palace by the door of the "Salon de Mars," and proceeded to the train in waiting. The Emperor first took leave of the Ministers, then kissed the Empress and took his seat in the Imperial wagon, followed by the Prince NAPOLEON. When the Prince Imperial had taken his seat, the Empress got in the wagon and remained near her son until the moment of departure. At 10 o'clock precisely the train moved; the Empress, Princess CLOTILDE and the ladies in waiting remained at the station until it was out of sight, when Her Majesty, who up to this moment suppressed her emotion, burst into tears. She returned to the palace, the Princess CLOTILDE remaining with her the greater part of the day.

THE EMPRESS AND HER PRINCE.

Ever since it was resolved that the Prince Imperial should accompany his father, the Empress has been occupied in preparing her son's military outfit. With her own hands she put every needful article of dress and toilet in its place, while the young Prince, so early called into military life, looked on, extremely pleased with the additional importance acquired by his new position as a soldier ordered on active service. The day before the departure the Empress, accompanied by the boy and one lady in waiting, drove to Paris and spent an hour in prayer for the victory of the French arms and for the safe return of her husband and son in the Church of Our Lady of Victory (Notre-Dame des Victoires,) at whose shrine former Queens of France have knelt when left by their royal husbands in days of battle and of peril.

APPEARANCE OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor wore a serious, but by no means an anxious expression at the moment of leave-taking. His Majesty is fully impressed with the magnitude of the contest which is about to begin. An impression prevails both in England and America that the war will not be of long duration. This idea is founded on the marvelous improvement in artillery and arms of all descriptions, and is partly justified by the rapidity of the Prussian conquest in the war with Austria. But I can assure those who entertain that idea that it is a fallacious one. The present war is undertaken under very different circumstances from any previous one. The point at issue is the supremacy in Europe, and the two nations which are now face to face are the first military powers in the world. The contest must, therefore, be a rude one. The Emperor indulges in none of the illusions which the official Bureau of Publicity would fain encourage in the public mind. He says plainly in his proclamation of this morning—the text of which is probably being read in New-York at this hour—that "the war which is now commencing will be long and trying." At the same time, his confidence in the success of the French arms is unwavering.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

Course of Neutral Powers—The Recent Demonstrations in Ireland—Conduct of Frenchmen and Germans at the Outset—The Employment of War—Plans of the Germans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

It seemed to me of little use to hurry to the seat of war while troops were concentrating, and no movement could be made for at least ten days or a fortnight. The French commanders are quite determined to have no risk from correspondents. The German newspapers are adjured by their Government to give no news of military movements. Up to this moment the chief interest of the war is diplomatic. As soon as the earnest work of the campaign begins I hope to be nearer the scene of conflict. In the meantime I gather what I can of interest from all quarters.

POSITION OF FOREIGN NEUTRAL POWERS.

Europe is taking sides in the contest so strongly that it seems as if every country might sooner or later have a hand in the war. I thought at first that Holland might sympathize with Prussia. Not at all. All the Hollanders I know are on the side of France, and dread nothing so much as being swallowed up by the new German Empire. Prussia wants sea-coasts and harbors, and BISMARCK long since proposed to the Emperor to allow her to appropriate the Netherlands. The Emperor told him that for Prussia to touch Holland would be to make war on France. "It must come to that at last," thought the Prussian Minister; and he is blunt enough at times to have said it. If Holland were to take part in the war it would not be on the side of Prussia. But Belgium, you might think, fearing only annexation to France, would favor Prussia. Not at all. Belgium has far more dread of being gobbled up by Germany. The Belgians have a pride of independence; but if they must be annexed to any country, they wish to be French. Some Englishmen, passing through Belgium a few days ago, tried to fraternize with some Belgian officers, and were astonished to find themselves repulsed almost with rudeness. They were mistaken for Germans, going home to fight. As soon as they were known to be Englishmen they were warmly welcomed. There are great numbers of Belgians who wish their country to be annexed to France—few, if any, who would prefer to be joined to Prussia.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRELAND.

Out of the Press there have been few manifestations of sympathy for either side in England, whose interest is so strongly neutral. Not so in Ireland. The demonstrations in Dublin have been followed by similar ones in Cork and other places, and Ireland goes with France in any case, and all the more if England takes sides against her. If England should send an army to aid Prussia, she would need to send another to keep the peace in Ireland. The feeling of Ireland finds moderate expression in the following, in the Dublin *Freeman*, which is also the best statement I have seen of the causes of the war from a French point of view:

"The King of Prussia expects to the judgment of mankind against the Emperor of France, and English journals are lost in admiration of the Christian sentiment that he invokes the judgment of Heaven upon him who drags two great peace-loving peoples in the heart of Europe into a devastating war. Has he no reason to tremble at that judgment which he invokes? Has he not dragged peace-loving peoples into war? Has he forgotten that since 1866, while he and German against German, Bismarck forgotten what the Italian Minister openly stated in the Chambers that, before the outbreak of the war with Austria arrangements had been made with Prussia, then professing friendship for Austria, which exhibited a moral gravity of which there are few instances, and which, if it succeed, will be the last to appeal to the judgment of the world. Prussia was a party to the Treaty of Prague. At first Austria refused to accept it, but she yielded on the solicitation of France. From that day to the present Prussia has systematically violated its stipulations. The offensive and defensive treaties which the South German States were not included in not did they flow from the treaty; but Count BISMARCK, who never omitted an opportunity of wounding French susceptibility, flaunted his diplomatic triumphs in the face of France, as if he sought occasions for war. He has war now, and before long he is likely to learn that the sword that provokes it, Heaven will not sheathe the sword until the pretensions of Prussia are curbed and 'autonomy' is restored to the States, of which they had been deprived by her lust of conquest. France has right on her side, and with a million of the first soldiery in Europe to enforce it, there can be little doubt of the result."

CONDUCT OF FRENCH AND GERMANS.

There is a curious difference between the conduct of French and Germans in the outbreak of this war. France, we are assured on all sides, moves as one man. All parties join—the nation sings the "Marseillaise" in full chorus. But there is not the spirit of bitter, personal hatred that exists in Germany. Germans in England are holding meetings, and going home to fight. Frenchmen in England are very quiet, and few, I think, are returning home. The German Governments, it is true, compel all Germans of the military age to return, under heavy penalties. No such call comes from France. Prussia has given notice that any German fighting in the French Army will, if taken prisoner, be shot. There are many German soldiers in the French Army, and especially in that portion just brought home from Algeria. There may be many Germans in or from Hanover and Frankfort, for example, who love France more or hate her less than Prussia. Frenchmen in Germany are said to meet with rough treatment. One account says no Frenchman is safe. Germans in Paris, and there are thousands, are not in the least molested. They meet at their own cafés, and discuss the war in peace. Their chief trouble at present is the difficulty of getting German beer; but that can come round from Vienna, as it comes to London—and far better than any made in England.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF WAR.

The means of destruction ready to be used in this war will give it a new character, and were it possible for men to live without fighting, might, after a few experiments, put an end to war altogether. The French improvement on the American Gatling gun, which we saw at the Paris exhibition, is a terrific engine, pouring a hail-storm of death at a long range. The Emperor has studied and perfected it. In one experiment five hundred horses were killed in a minute and a half. Their turn carcasses made a pestilence, and since then the trees of the forests have been used as a target. Hundreds of these engines are now distributed to the army. It is claimed that the Chassepot has an effective range nearly one-third greater than that of the needle-gun. What have the Prussians on their side? We hear of balloons which are to shower down balls of gutta-percha filled with nitro-glycerine. A Paris soap manufacturer is said to be in a state of great remorse for having sold, the past year, a large quantity of glycerine to Prussia. Prussian artillery is admirable; we saw splendid specimens of it at the Exhibition of 1862. I cannot think that Prussia is at all behind France in the machinery of destruction. I doubt, however, if a Prussian Army can be equal to a French one, just as I doubt whether militia and volunteers can, for all the purposes of a campaign, be as efficient as a well-organized regular army. But we shall soon see the experiment tried on a grand scale—though people grow impatient of delay, and think the French are losing an advantage by not striking at once. I think they will strike, the moment they can, at three points simultaneously, and I shall be surprised if in two out of those they are not at first successful. The Emperor declares that he was hurried into the war, that France could be restrained no longer. It is clear that neither BISMARCK or the King of Prussia made the least effort for peace.

PLANS OF THE GERMANS.

But if one may credit the news from Germany I mean the letters of correspondents—the Germans will not wait to be invaded. The plan of Prussia is to mass an army of seven hundred thousand men and march on Paris. Paris is not half so far from the frontier as Berlin; the country offers fewer obstacles. There are some advantages in prosecuting a war upon the enemy's territory, and you spare your own. The fields and vineyards of the Rhineland may be saved by devastating those of France. The Germans have great confidence in their Danish strategist, von MOLTKE. Shut up in his cabinet at Berlin, in 1866, he directed the invasion of Saxony and Hanover, and defeated BENEDEK in Bohemia. They believe that he has no match in Europe, and that he has already on his table a plan of strategy which will bring the war to a successful termination. France, probably, has plans as well, but the one I have seen in *La Liberté* may not be the one finally adopted. It is this:

"Make a rapid advance in Hesse in order to neutralize the South German States, occupy and fortify Frankfort, sweep the Prussian territory on the left bank of the Rhine, then enter Westphalia, and, being supported by Hanover and Denmark, drive the Prussians beyond the Elbe, and subsequently, as after the battle of Friedland, recommence the Germanic confederation, to the exclusion of Austria and Prussia."

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Austria seems determined to remain neutral in every contingency. It is not an armed neutrality like that of Belgium, nor an observant one like Italy's—it is simply passive. There are no unusual military movements, and even the ordinary ones are suspended. The sympathies of the Austrian populations are said to be for France, but some exception may have to be made to this in Austria proper, where the population is German, and where there may be some degree of sympathy even with their late enemies. It is said, however, that there are no indications of such sympathies. Russia is persistently declared to be Prussian, and the French believe that she has already joined their enemy. Prussia may serve Russia, no doubt, as against France and England, in the solution of the Eastern Question, but Prussia is becoming a very formidable rival. With a larger navy she might close the Baltic. Then there is the "sick man" at Constantinople, and there is an Eastern Question beyond, about which England as times grows uneasy. Poland, perhaps—the Polish populations of Russia, Austria and Prussia, might in certain contingencies count for something—and France has been the friend of Poland, though too distant to give her effectual assistance.

NAPOLEON'S PREDICTIONS.

In 1839, LOUIS NAPOLEON wrote a remarkable work, *Les Idées Napoléoniennes*, in which he gave a prophetic glance at the future wars of Europe. He said:

"One nation is urged on against another, and the one is the victim of the ambition or the protection of the other. The French liberate the Italians from the yoke of Austria; Germany and England remain neutral, for what do they care about the Austrians in Italy? That is the first war. When the power of Austria is broken, then comes the turn of neutral Germany and Prussia—without Austria, but with Italy and the Italians. That is the second war; by which the German question, the Rhine and Danish question, the Scheldt alluvium question—that is, the incorporation of Belgium and Holland in France—will be solved. The third war will be directed against England. The object or pretext will be to free the oppressed nationalities, the Irish and Scotch, as well as the colonies, from the English rule—to break the power of England on sea, and to dismember Great Britain. Whatever Power can dispose of ships-of-war must help. Then the great Western Empire of the Napoleon dynasty will be complete; and the other half of the world, the Eastern Empire, is Russia, against which, after she has been the ally and the auxiliary, the last war will be declared."

The second of these wars has begun. Are the rest to follow? The first NAPOLEON said that in fifty years Europe would be Republican or Cossack. Prophets are apt to hurry things. The French soldiers going to the front call the Germans Cossacks. The end of this war may be the union of France and Germany—of all Western Europe—against Russia, or Eastern Europe and Asia. In these complications America is scarcely mentioned. At the Cobden dinner, Mr. GLADSTONE said: "I rejoice to think that a great Power, who has capacity to weld an entire Continent into a single State, is also represented on this occasion." A compliment to which Mr. JOHN BIGELOW responded, and said he thought the events at Washington the past Winter showed that the days of protection were fast drawing to a close.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

How long will it last? I cannot hope that it will be a short and sharp war. A defeat on either side will only enrage the defeated and call new armies into the field. The Emperor may wish for peace, but it is not the Governments but the peoples who have made this war. An English writer says of it:

"The great American war is he only one which appears to me to bear any resemblance to the present in intensity of hatred, in personal bitterness, in the immensity of the operations. That war was exactly like this, and I can see but the same issue, for it, namely, a prolonged and desperate struggle until the utter exhaustion of one or other of the contending nations. But in America there was no possibility of the complications which must arise here. Upon the Northern continent there was no other Power to interfere between the contending parties or to give aid to one or the other, and Europe remained neutral. But it is almost impossible to believe that the present struggle can be continued with the same animosity and to the same length, without some nation or other becoming involved in it. The issues are too great, the interests too intimately connected. It is this which makes me feel convinced that we are at the beginning of a European war."

The French are showing their power of organization and instinct of order in a manner which seems quite remarkable to English observers.

One writes thus:

"Although throughout the twenty-four hours crowded trains of immense length are following each other in rapid succession, and crossing each other as they near the frontier, the troops being carried to the various possible points of attack or observation along it, I have not yet seen the slightest symptom of mismanagement or confusion. Everything goes on as methodically as if the present arrangement were of every day occurrence."

The Prussian railway system is also very perfect.

"I do not see how interference in favor of Belgium can be prevented, if it is ever called for; but England is not prepared for war. The volunteers are not armed with breech-loaders, the field artillery is deficient, the troops have never been trained to the most important operations of war. The navy is strong, but Belgium cannot be defended with ships. The English Press is irritating France, and one libelous article in the *Times* goes far to undo a long alliance. The situation becomes grave, and peace doubtful. Then England has no friend but France to help her keep open the route to India. She quarrels with her nearest neighbor and her only friend in Europe. MONADNOCK.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

Demonstrations in Florence and Other Places in Favor of Prussia—Extent of the Hostility to France—Policy of the Government—The Pope and Infallibility—Movements of Garibaldi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

Except the interminable question of Italian finance, here every other subject of discussion is put aside, and public attention is wholly directed to the war. As soon as it was known that hostilities had been declared by France, a movement was observed which served to show in what direction the current of popular feeling was set. Papers were posted up about the town calling upon the people to meet in the Square of the Cathedral to express sympathy for Prussia, and condemn the course of France in resorting to war. Several thousand people met and moved through the principal streets, led off by a man carrying the Italian flag. A halt was made before the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a call made for a declaration of intentions. But no voice was heard, nor did any official personage show head or hand. An ardent lady, with the title of Roman Countess, who has several times fluttered in a political gale, mounted the steps of the Palazzo Vecchio and harangued the crowd as it passed, in opposition to the Emperor NAPOLEON and in favor of an advance on Rome. The procession then moved toward the residence of the Minister of Prussia, and shouts of sympathy were raised for the cause of Germany. Next came the turn of the representative of France, and the crowd set its head in the direction of the Legation with the intention of giving, with groans and menaces, proofs of disapprobation. But the authority had taken the precaution to draw out in line a company of regulars, at the sight of which the crowd turned tail and went in another direction. A little while after, gathering courage, it presented itself before the Central Office of the Questura, and attempted to force its way through the military line. Here, for the first time, it received the legal intimation to disperse, and without waiting for extreme measures, the procession broke up. A policeman stabbed in the abdomen was the only act of violence.

THE HOSTILITY TO FRANCE.

Similar demonstrations have taken place at Turin and Milan. The central authority has given notice to its subordinates in different parts of the Kingdom, not to permit them in future, as such manifestations are uncalled for, impolitic, and only lead to evil; while they cannot influence the Government, they are but acts of a petulent and sterile hostility. They are directed against France on account of the continued occupation of Rome. But it is difficult to conceive of any great change in the conduct or policy of France toward Italy or Rome, except in case of a succession of disasters to French arms. The withdrawal of the troops and the flag of France from Italian territory, would be barren of practical results if the Italians afterward were not permitted to occupy Rome—a purpose which, there is, unfortunately, too much reason to believe, has not yet entered the head of the French Emperor. If France wins in the impending conflict, there is every reason to suppose that she will impose her will with more firmness than ever upon Italy, as well as upon Central Europe.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In Parliament, yesterday, the Ministers were again asked, by a formal interpellation, what the Government has done, or proposes to do, under actual circumstances. A demand was made for correspondence to be presented to the Chamber. Both the President of the King's Council and the Minister of Foreign Affairs made reply to the same effect as before—that to present correspondence, or make revelations, would be both premature and perilous, and that the policy of the Government is still that of expectation. A few weeks' time, and two or three great battles may change the condition of all Europe, and nations not yet pledged may be drawn into the strife, and it may assume widest proportions. The order was given, yesterday, by the Minister, for the class of 1844 and 1845, on unlimited leave, to appear under arms, which will add about fifty thousand men to the present effective force of the army. A rather weak armed neutrality will be the position which Italy will try to maintain. All sorts of rumors have been afloat as to the intentions of the Ministry, the most important of which is that it intended to resign, but it is pro bable that there will be no change of importance in its organization.

THE INFALLIBILITY SCHEME.

As you already know, the infallibility scheme has been voted by the Council and proclaimed as a law of the Church. Not the slightest attention was paid to the intelligence when it was published here. The public was long ago prepared for this decision of the Council, which has changed nothing, and will be likely to do little to help Rome in the Kingdom of Italy. There has been, since the vote was taken, hardly an article in the journals upon the subject, so completely is attention taken up with the war. I am sorry to observe that the priests seem to be happy that France and Prussia are in conflict, for they believe that Gallicanism and Lutheranism, which they equally hate, are to punish each other.

TROUBLE IN PROSPECT.

There has been a good deal of wrangling in Parliament the past week. The Ministry is teased with the fault-finding of a turbulent opposition, and the trial of its patience is carried almost to the limit of impertinence. Speculations are indulged among Deputies and the general public upon the issues which a few weeks are to evolve; but never had conjecture less ground of assurance upon which to base calculations of positive results. It is currently reported that GARIBALDI has left his island, and is ready to help direct the storm which his antagonist, the French Emperor, has raised. ANGELICO.

It is related of the Empress EUGENIE, that on her return from Cherbourg, at dinner at St. Cloud, she surprised all present by proposing a toast. The fortunate mortal thus honored was no other than M. THIERS. The assembled guests could not believe their ears. Her Majesty condescended to explain: "To M. THIERS, to whom we are indebted for the fortifications of Paris, a work which now enables us to send to the frontier 100,000 men who otherwise could not have been spared."

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CHINA.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool July 20 and Queenstown July 21, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings two days later news than that brought by the *City of London*.

The London *Daily News* remarks: "The British yachting world have every right and reason to rejoice in the well-won victory of the *Cambria* over her gallant American antagonist, the *Dauntless*. For our own part, we must confess that we are most agreeably surprised. It must have been a wonderfully well-sailed and well-contested race on both sides, seeing that over a course of nearly three thousand miles the match was won by one hour and a quarter only. It was, we believe, the general impression among English yachtsmen that the *Cambria* would be overpowered by the *Dauntless*; yet, while both appear to have had an equal share of gales as well as calms, the little *Cambria* was the first to pass Sandy Hook. It will excite even more than the expected interest in the trials of the *Cambria* against the crack craft in American waters, in which we hope Mr. ASHBURY may prove equally successful, and return with the challenge cup of the *America*."

The charge of scuttling a ship, in which the accused are HECTOR GILLING, ship-owner, and JOHN FITZGERALD, master mariner, already noticed, was continued at the Mansion House, London, July 25. The defendants are charged with scuttling the ship *Admiral Napier*, with the view to defraud the Aziende Insurance Association of Trieste of £600, for which the ship was insured. JOHN GORDON, who was made of the ship when a former witness, SOMERVILLE, was the Captain, deposed to the details of a conversation he heard between GILLING and SOMERVILLE about getting rid of the ship, which led him to leave her, and give information to Captain BOUTON, who instituted the present proceedings. The witness' evidence confirmed that which had been given by SOMERVILLE, as to the offer of £20 made to him by GILLING to lose the ship. The next witness, JAMES BUDDY, of Gravesend, stated that he was mate of the ship from Dublin to Liverpool, and from thence to Barbados. On the 7th of June the witness discovered a leakage near the Master's cabin. The Captain, however, made no effort to have it stopped, and told the witness not to meddle with it, for fear he should make it worse. The Captain might, the witness said, easily have run the ship on shore, but he made no effort to do so. The ship was then down foremost, and the crew were landed at Lamlash. They saved some tools, among which was a large auger, which the Captain threw overboard. At Lamlash the witness quarrelled with GILLING, and told him that the ship had not been lawfully lost. Evidence confirmatory of several of these statements was given by WILLIAM LACY, one of the sailors, by two of the boys, and the case was remanded to the 5th of August.

On the morning of July 23, says a London paper, the corvette *Fetih Buleud*, or *Great Victory*, constructed from the designs of Mr. REED, and armed with four 25-ton Armstrong guns, was lying in the docks of the Thames Iron-works Company. She had been built for the service of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, whose agent was on board. Certain prudential reasons induced the Thames Iron-works Company to place two of its own agents also on board; but, although the greater portion of the price had been paid, a large sum was still owing, and the Company meant to be paid in full before parting with the vessel. Suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, the *Fetih Buleud* was seized, carried out into the river, the Company's agent being helpless, and was seen making as fast as steam could drive her, for the sea. The Company cannot be accused of unnecessary delay in protecting its own interests. The corvette was seized at 3 P. M., and before Vice-Chancellor MALINS rose, Mr. GLASSE, Q. C., was moving for an injunction to restrain the agent of the Turkish Government from taking the *Fetih Buleud* out of the jurisdiction of the Court. The injunction was granted, and the vessel may now be seized wherever she may be found in British waters, it being supposed that she has not coal enough on board to exempt her from the necessity of putting into port. The commercial part of the affair will no doubt be satisfactorily explained on behalf of the Turkish Government in due time, and will probably resolve itself into a question of contract or disputed account.

The London *Times*, of July 23, relates the following: "An account reached us on Tuesday—which, however, we hesitated to publish until we had ascertained its authenticity—of a fatal accident which happened on Wednesday night to a lady named SAUNDERS, wife of a Biarritz banker, one of a party staying on board Lord CLAUD HAMILTON's yacht, which has been lying off Littlehampton during the Goodwood Races. After the party had returned from Goodwood on Wednesday evening, they had some amusements on board the yacht, and at 12 o'clock his Lordship, with the sailors and Mrs. SAUNDERS, appears to have left the yacht in a boat for the purpose of going outside the harbor to let off fireworks. The boat went toward the mouth of the harbor with a sail set, and before she got clear of the harbor works capsized. One of the sailors swam to a post near, and supported himself until the falling tide enabled him to get ashore. Another clung to the boat, and Lord CLAUD, who is an excellent swimmer, supported the lady. Finding himself at length unable to continue his support, he swam with her to a post, and telling her to hold on, he returned to the boat. Afterward he again went to the lady's assistance, seeing she was in a distressed state, but her struggles were so violent that he was compelled to leave her, and she soon afterward let go the post and sank with a piercing shriek. Lord CLAUD HAMILTON then swam again to the boat, and the two drifted out to sea. At about 2 o'clock the occurrence is last known, through a pilot driver who was going early to fishing, a boat was at once manned, and put to sea in search of his lordship and the sailor. They were discovered near the Black Ruby, a long distance out. The sailor was on the bottom of the boat, holding on to the keel with one hand, and grasping with the other the hand of Lord CLAUD HAMILTON. The latter was nearly exhausted, and a few moments more must have sealed his fate. He was brought ashore, and it is believed he will not be much the worse for his melancholy adventure. The body of the lady is being sought for.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Charles Dickens' Will—"The Pride Which Apes Humility."

From the Saturday Review.

Mr. DICKENS' will stands on different grounds, and as the world's judgment has been invoked on its merits, we must say that it strikes us as being rather a painful document. The natural reluctance to say this is diminished by the fact that the will was written to the world. Mr. DICKENS' last charge to mankind is of the nature of a solemn rescript, *urbi et orbi*, quite as much as a testamentary document. It is a *pièce justificative*; which implies that there is something to be justified. It is not the first time that Mr. DICKENS has invited the whole world to survey his private and domestic concerns. His will is the complement of that strange document which Mr. DICKENS published—and which Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS would not allow to be published as a periodical, of which they were editors and their brave proprietors—when he separated from his wife. As to the rights or wrongs of that separation, or rather of what led to it, we pronounce no judgment, because we have no means of forming a judgment. Anybody the incident furnished a remarkable absence of good taste and, we add, of good feeling, and all on one side. Mr. DICKENS paraded his domestic life to the world; Mrs. DICKENS from that day to this has kept a modest and creditable silence. That Mr. Dickens had wrongs we shall neither deny nor affirm; that Mrs. DICKENS had none, it would be hard to believe. One wrong she certainly had; she was assailed by her husband in public. Mr. DICKENS might have had justice all on his side; we do not say that he had not; but generosity on that occasion he did not display. And generosity he has not displayed in his dying testament. With the worst taste, Mr. DICKENS, when in the vigor of life, effected his wife by making his married life public property; and dying, he has repeated the wrong and offense. Profuse and unctuous and stilted in his expressions of gratitude to his wife's sister, liberal in the provision that he has made for that lady, not forgetful of another lady, he has reduced his wife's income by one-half after his death, with a something of a self-laudatory announcement that he has already been far too generous to her during his life. He leaves to his wife, as an annuity, the interest of £8,000, coupled with the boastful reminder that he has since their separation allowed her £600 a year. We hardly call this "brave" or "eminent." If Mr. DICKENS had been annoyed by his wife's temper, or lack of sympathy with his noble nature, some lingering touch of the human kindness of which we are told that he is the evangelist might have warmed his heart or his pen when he came to speak of the mother of his children with the words of a dying man. His heart might be all charity and all love to the whole human race, but it was chilly enough to one dispossessed lady; that lady his own wife—who, whether she has wrongs or sorrows, at least kept them to herself. To Mrs. THOMAS JAMES MOGRIDGE Mr. DICKENS very likely has datine, and he has cheerfully recognized them by word and deed. Are we to believe that all his duties to his wife were summed up by giving her an annuity without a single word of recognition, or if it were needed, of forgiveness and reconciliation? After saying this, which only a sense of duty, stimulated by the provocation offered by Mr. DICKENS' worshipers, has extorted from us, we shall not waste our time in exposing the bad taste of what the illustrious testator inserts in his will about his funeral. The ostentation of unostentatiousness is as offensive as the display of the most exaggerated love of posthumous honors, and expensive obsequies; and among the social vices which Mr. DICKENS' works have exposed, the pride which apes humility is rather strikingly illustrated in his death-bed.

Death of Hon. F. Chartreris—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The English papers announce the death of Hon. F. CHARTERIS, a son of Lord ELCHO, from a wound received in a somewhat mysterious way, already set forth in the TIMES. Mr. CHARTERIS was twenty-six years of age when he died. On the 20th ult. an inquest was held at the St. James' Vestry-hall, Piccadilly, on the body. The jury viewed the body, which lay at No. 22 St. James-place, the private residence of Lord ELCHO. Upon the return of the jury Lieut.-Col. RICHARD CHARTERIS said the deceased was his nephew, and the eldest son of Lord ELCHO. On the 23d witness went to him in his room, and found him lying on the floor upon his back. There was a wound in his head. Witness asked him if he knew him, and to press his hand if he did, and he pressed his hand. He died on Thursday at 12 o'clock. THOMAS SHELLEY, valet at Lord ELCHO's, deposed that on the morning of the 23d inst. he took the deceased his breakfast upstairs. That was about 9 o'clock, and at 10 the deceased asked for a newspaper, which witness took to him. The deceased was in the library at the time, and shortly afterward witness was told by the house-maid that she had heard groans in the room. Upon going into the library he found the deceased lying on his back, and in a water-closet near witness discovered a revolver which had been discharged. He had previously seen the pistol in a glass case in the deceased's bedroom on the third floor. Mr. WALTER COULSON, surgeon, of St. James'-place, deposed that he saw the deceased lying upon his back on the floor in the library; the left arm of the deceased was under his body; there was a wound on the left orbit, above the left eye; witness at once sent for Sir WM. FERGUSSON; the wound was then probed, and it was found that a bullet had penetrated through the skull into the substance of the brain; there was no sign of powder about the face. In cases of suicides the pistol is generally held close to the head, and, therefore, in the majority of those cases powder-marks were found on the face. Surgeon-Major WYATT, of the Coldstream Guards, deposed that the deceased was a friend of his. He was in the habit of carrying a revolver about him when he was traveling. Latterly he had been in ill health, and he suffered from dimness of eyesight. He told witness a few days before the Wimbledon review that he intended to go to the French war, as he thought it would do him a great deal of good. Witness had examined the wound, and he believed it was the result of the accidental going off of the revolver. The deceased, although he was unwell, was in good spirits. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death by the discharge of a pistol in the deceased's own hand." The remains of the deceased will be conveyed to Scotland for interment.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Export of Coal and Horses from England—The Coal Question in Parliament—How Prussia Views It.

In the British House of Commons, July 28, the question of the export of coal was introduced.

Mr. GOURLEY asked whether the export of English coal in British or other neutral vessels by British subjects to either France or Prussia would be a violation of Her Majesty's Proclamation against the export of articles contraband of war; and to what Prize Courts exporters of steam coal and owners of ships carrying the same would be amenable when trading to non-blockaded ports.

The Attorney-General said that her Maj

CURRENT NOTES.

A shower of lizards was the latest novelty at Salt Lake City.

St. Catherine, Canada, has a girl eight years of age who weighs 129 pounds, and takes a four-mile promenade before breakfast.

A second track, over the entire length of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad will be laid next Spring.

On the 30th inst. an election will be held at Fort Scott, Kansas, on the question of voting $75,000 to the Teho and Neosho Railroad.

A youth named WALKER recently succeeded in breaking his collar-bone while in the act of "Westonizing" on the top of a rail-fence in New-Jersey.

Five thousand four hundred and fifty-nine males and 1,024 females availed of the public bathing-house at New-Haven during the past two weeks.

A Troy man named CHENEY has invented a railroad slide apparatus operated by a two-horse power engine for hoisting coal and stone from vessels lying at docks and piers.

A young man named COLTON, having been seized with the recent mania for jumping, threw himself from the parapet of a bridge at Oswego, a few days ago, and almost lost his life.

The Roman Catholic Church at Mount Auburn, Ohio, was entered by thieves on Saturday last, and the silver urns and vases used in celebrating mass carried away.

GEORGE AID, a citizen of Dubuque, Iowa, is the owner of a dog that has been the means of saving several lives. The "aid" received from this animal and its master was recently made the subject of an address by the Mayor of that city.

The working men, in mass-meeting assembled, at Indianapolis, Indiana, recently elected delegates to the National Congress of Laboring Men. Among the delegates we find the following: O. FOY, O. I. FAY and TRUMAN BEEMAN.

A Topeka, Kansas, paper, hard up for a sensation, endeavors to manufacture one from the fact of an unfortunate man having been taken with a spasm while in the act of writing an article on the reconstruction question. The "sensation" is headed "Tremendous excitement," "A man in a spasm."

A father and daughter, who had been separated for twenty years, were recently reunited at Maryville, Mo. When the latter was only five years of age she was removed to New-Orleans by her mother, and from that time up to the date of the reunion every effort to discover her whereabouts on the part of the father met with disappointment.

GEORGE CHAFF, a mill-operative of Connecticut, stopped, a few days since, to compliment a young girl upon her appearance. Her lover coming up at the moment struck him in the head and knocked him insensible. In future GEORGE will probably be more careful and not attempt to "chaff" young girls when their lovers are in sight.

A lady named ESTHER FAUGANZA, formerly a resident of Dutchess County, N. Y., recently deceased, had been afflicted with a large ovarian tumor for upward of thirteen years. About two years ago she underwent the process of tapping. Six pints of water were drawn from her the first time, and since then eighty pails. After death a tumor was extracted weighing thirty pounds.

Two young cavaliers of Utica, N. Y., stimulated by the influence of Cupid and Bacchus, started on a serenading expedition, the other night, with a violin and harp. They played and sung industriously until morning, when they were pursued by three big brothers, and beaten in a most unmerciful manner with paving stones and other missiles. The troubadour system is evidently not in harmony with the feelings of "pent-up Uticans."

Another case of death from an overdose of opium has been reported. The victim in this instance was Rev. W. A. CHALYBAUS, a clergyman of the Lutheran Church at Liverpool, N. Y., who had only recently arrived in the country. As soon as war had been declared between France and Prussia he became restive, and showed such a desire to obtain news that he partially lost his reason, and took to beer and opium drinking. He also suffered from the cold treatment of a young lady to whom he had been engaged.

At the session of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to be held in September next, the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company will be compelled to show by what warrant they claim to be a body politic and corporate, and to construct and maintain a railroad. The proceedings are commenced by the Attorney-General, in compliance with a joint resolution of the Legislature, for the protection of the rights of corporations chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, against corporations constructing lines within the State without authority of law. The result is looked forward to with much interest.

The San Francisco *Call*, in an article of a recent date, takes the side of those who are opposed to the freight system inaugurated by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. It thinks that matters are arranged so as to benefit the trade of Chicago to the detriment of trade on the Pacific coast. Wool, for instance, can be shipped by railroad nearly three thousand miles toward the New-York or other markets at two cents per pound, currency, while the California merchants, who desire to compete with Chicago, are compelled to pay a larger sum, in gold, to Salt Lake and way stations.

Under the head of "The New Insanity," the Galesburg *Liberal*, one of the sharpest and best edited of the Illinois weeklies, proceeds to deal with the question of woman's rights in a very vigorous manner, taking the ground that women have an indirect enjoyment of wealth gained in every way, from house-breaking to manslaughter. The writer concludes as follows: "Will you, as the harmless and amiable sheep, consent to make these sharp-clawed, charming wolves, our future rulers? And you, the newly ensnared, sleeping in fancied security, will you sharpen the teeth of the so-called 'gentle' being by your side, only that she may chew you to death in a moment of temporary insanity." The editors of this paper are Mr. STEPHEN R. SMITH and Rev. GEO. H. BEECHER, the latter a nephew of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The time-honored monotony which prevails at Lewiston, Me., was unceremoniously disturbed a few days since by a violent onslaught made upon a man named CHARLES D. BELL, by a fellow-citizen named CROSS. Mr. CROSS claims to have suffered severely in mind, body and estate, from an attempt on the part of Mr. BELL to possess himself of his, CROSS', wife. Mr. BELL was promenading the principal thoroughfare with the wife of Mr. CROSS, when the latter jumped out of a store and struck him so heavily that he fell upon the sidewalk insensible.

A very interesting case of Enoch Ardenism has just transpired at Rock Island, Ill., resulting in the reunion of two hearts and souls that had been separated for nineteen years. The hero of the romance emigrated from Ohio to California a short time after marriage with a pretty little maiden of the former State. For a year or two he wrote to her regularly, but then followed a season of suspense, and she did not hear from him for ten years. She removed her residence to Rock Island, and was finally persuaded to procure a divorce and marry an old friend, who treated her with great cruelty. A few days ago the first husband returned from the Pacific Slope, sought her out, and without the formality of another divorce, carried her off bag and baggage, toward the Rocky Mountains. Husband No. 2 seized the furniture and was content.

The Philadelphia Fire—The Insurances.

The *Telegraph* of the 9th inst. gives the following list of insurances on the establishment of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN, at Twenty-second and Wood streets, which was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon are as follows. The figures comprise the insurance on buildings and fixed machinery: Royal, $10,000; North British, $7,500; Security, N. Y., $5,000; Standard, N. Y., $5,000; Manhattan, N. Y., $2,500; Home, N. Y., $2,500; Merchants', Providence, $2,500; North American, Hartford, $2,500; City, Hartford, $2,500; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $2,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,500; Merchants', Philadelphia, $2,500; Total, $47,500.

Yellow Fever at Philadelphia—Death of Several Persons from the Disease.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 9.

The citizens of the south-eastern portion of the city have been thrown into a state of great alarm by a rumor that several deaths had occurred recently at the Lazaretto from yellow fever. On inquiry it has been found that the rumor was true, but there is some consolation in learning that the disease has abated, and that since day before yesterday no deaths have occurred. Those still suffering with the malady are reported to the Health authorities this morning as being in an improving condition. The disease was brought here by the bark *Home*, from Black River, Kingston, Jamaica. She arrived off the Quarantine on the 29th of June last, with a cargo of logwood. It being reported to the officers stationed at that post that her commander, Capt. PHILLIPS, had died of a malignant fever on the passage, the vessel was brought to and examined. She was found to be in a perfectly filthy condition, and in addition to this a lot of loathsome rags were packed away in the hold. These were taken to the Quarantine wharf, where the match was applied, and in a short time nothing but cinders were left. While this was being done the cargo was taken out and brought up Windmill Island, where it now lies. Shortly after the destruction of the rags, the children of JACOB PEPPER, the keeper of the hotel adjacent to the station, were taken down with a fever, from which they all recovered. Mrs. ENOS, the mother-in-law of Mr. PEPPER, was also taken sick, and, after having shown every symptom of yellow fever, died during the early part of last week. The servant girl in the same family, after having exhibited prominent symptoms of the same disease, was taken to the residence of some of her relatives near Darby, where she expired. Mr. PEPPER himself was the next victim, and died on Sunday last. Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, a sister-in-law of the deceased, is now in bed, suffering with the fever. Mrs. MARY KUGLER, wife of the steward of the Quarantine, was also laid up, and in a short time died. Dr. THOMPSON, the physician in charge of the Quarantine, after working energetically to prevent the spread of disease, is also now laid up. Pilot J. BENNETT, of Cape May, after lying a few days in this city, died. —— GRIFFITHS, second mate of the *Home*, and two of her crew, also expired in the built-up portion of Philadelphia. —— DOGGAT, Captain of one of the lighters which carried the cargo to Windmill Island, died at Port Carbon, and his wife and a son fell victims to the malady at the Lazaretto.

The *Home*, on being cleaned and fumigated came up to the city during the latter part of the week, but the Health Officer directed her return to Quarantine, where she is now anchored. The Health Officer is actively engaged in investigating whether there are any other cases in the city, so that they may be removed to the Municipal Hospital, and the buildings they have been occupying fumigated.

The Building Accident at Montreal—Disagreement of the Coroner's Jury.

The Montreal *Witness* of the 8th inst., says: The inquiry into the cause of the death of two workmen at BARRON's buildings last week, terminated on Sunday without the jury having found a unanimous verdict. Five out of the thirteen jurymen signed a verdict for accidental death, while the majority, among whom was the chairman, found one of manslaughter against the mason contractors, Messrs. PLANTE & BOURGOIN. We think the public will agree that the latter is the correct conclusion. To say that the catastrophe was pure accident, seems absurd, and such a verdict is utterly untenable from the evidence. The accident was due to causes which were foreseen, but which the contractors failed to guard against, or effectually to see that others guarded against. They were aware that the joists ought to have been secured, and, one of the contractors, Mr. BOURGOIN, seems to have shown some anxiety about this, but failed to see it done. The consequence of this remissness was that the joists were left without any securing, either from being bricked, or braced with St. Andrew's crosses. A winch was placed over this unstable foundation, the tug of raising a large stone came, the winch was drawn a little to one hand, the joists, in consequence, rolled over to their flat, or weak side, and workmen, winch, stone, platform and all dropped into the foundation beneath; two of the workmen being taken out dead, and three dangerously hurt, one of whom died shortly after.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday the attendance was quite large, and an extensive sale of Westchester County property took place under the direction of JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer. The bidding was active and the price realized for the lots above the average. The result of the sale showed that when desirable property is offered buyers will present themselves, no matter how dull the market may be. The following is a brief statement of the transactions, full details of which, as to size and location, will be found in the summary. Eight lots at Inwood brought $1,250 each, one plot of ground at Tremont, containing five city lots, was sold for $2,100, and three plots at West Morrisania, each comprising four full-sized city lots, were disposed of for $5,250, $3,600 and $4,700 respectively. The transaction was a trustee's sale made to close up an estate.

The sale of leasehold property on Eighth-street, 185 feet east of Broadway, which was advertised for yesterday by ROMAINE & MCGUIRE, was postponed to a day not named.

The sale by JOHNSON & MILLER at New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, was largely attended, notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather, and was highly successful. A special train of eight cars, which were filled to repletion, left the City at 11 o'clock. There were 1,600 persons on the ground, and 242 lots were sold for the aggregate sum of $30,000, when the sale was interrupted by a heavy shower. The bidding was spirited, and the competition active. Before the auctioneers left the ground they collected deposits from all the purchasers, who were eager to buy more property. Offers were made for large parcels, after the sale was over, by those who were familiar with the locality and appreciated its advantages.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

Inwood, Westchester County.

4 lots e. s. Inwood-av., each 25x112.6, $1,250 each.	$5,000
4 lots w. s. Central-av., adjoining above in rear, each 25x about 136, $1,250 each	5,000
Tremont.	
1 plot (5 city lots) s. e. corner Ludlow-st. and Prospect-av., adjoining Timer's villa, plot 127.2 x100	$2,100
West Morrisania.	
1 plot (4 city lots) n. w. corner Walton-av. and James-st., plot 100x100	$5,250
1 plot (4 city lots) w. s. Walton-av., adjoining above plot, 100x116.9	3,600
1 plot (4 city lots) w. s. Walton-av., adjoining above plot, 100x116.10½	4,700
BRUNSWICK, N. J.	
Block No. 4.	
10 lots, Nos. 70 to 82 Livingston-av. and Powers-st., 25x100	$2,800
4 lots, Nos. 25 to 28 Livingston-av. and Howard-st., 25x100	940
4 lots, Nos. 71 to 74 Howard-st., 25x100	400
4 lots, Nos. 67 to 70 Howard-st., 25x100	400
4 lots, Nos. 63 to 66 Howard-st., 25x100	400
2 lots, Nos. 49 and 50, Powers-st., 25x100	200
6 lots, Nos. 51 to 56, Lee-av. and Powers-st., 25x100	600
4 lots, Nos. 59 to 62, Lee-av. and Howard-st., 25x100	420
Block No. 7.	
4 lots, Nos. 125 to 128, Livingston-av. and Howard-st., 25x100	1,120
4 lots, Nos. 125 to 128, with barn, Livingston-av. and Talmadge-st., 25x100	1,060
Block No. 10.	
8 lots, Nos. 211 to 218, Livingston-av. and Talmadge-st., 25x100	$1,300
Block No. 12.	
4 lots, Nos. 303 to 306, Livingston-av. and Ward-st., 25x100	$540
4 lots, Nos. 299 to 302, Livingston-av. and Laurance-st., 25x100	640
Block No. 7.	
4 lots, Nos. 131 to 134 Howard-st., 25x100	$280
4 lots, Nos. 135 to 138 Howard-st., 25x100	260
8 lots, Nos. 139 to 146 Howard-st. and Lee-av., 25x100	600
4 lots, Nos. 152 to 155 Talmadge-st., 25x100	300
4 lots, Nos. 155 to 158 Talmadge-st., 25x100	320
4 lots, Nos. 151 to 154 Talmadge-st., 25x100	320
4 lots, Nos. 147 to 150 Lee-av., 25x100	300
Block No. 5.	
4 lots, Nos. 95 to 98, Remsen-av. and Powers-st., 25x100	$600
4 lots, Nos. 99 to 102, Remsen-av. and Howard-st., 25x100	640
4 lots, Nos. 91 to 94 Powers-st., 25x100	240
4 lots, Nos. 87 to 90 Powers-st., 25x100	220
4 lots, Nos. 83 to 86 Powers-st., 25x100	240
4 lots, Nos. 79 to 82 Lee-av. and Powers-st., 25x100	320
4 lots, Nos. 75 to 78, Lee-av. and Howard-st., 25x100	360
4 lots, Nos. 103 to 106 Howard-st., 25x100	240
8 lots, Nos. 107 to 114 Howard-st., 25x100	480
Block No. 8.	
4 lots, Nos. 183 to 186, Remsen-av. and Howard-st., 25x100	$600
4 lots, Nos. 187 to 190, Remsen-av. and Talmadge-st., 25x100	560
4 lots, Nos. 175 to 178 Howard-st., 25x100	280
4 lots, Nos. 179 to 182 Howard-st., 25x100	320
4 lots, Nos. 171 to 174 Howard-st., 25x100	280
4 lots, Nos. 167 to 170, Lee-av. and Howard-st., 25x100	320
4 lots, Nos. 163 to 166, Lee-av. and Talmadge-st., 25x100	320
4 lots, Nos. 191 to 194 Talmadge-st., 25x100	300
4 lots, Nos. 195 to 198 Talmadge-st., 25x100	280
4 lots, Nos. 199 to 202 Talmadge-st., 25x100	240
Block No. 1.	
2 lots, Nos. 33 and 34 Remsen-av., 25x100	$420
2 lots, Nos. 31 and 32 Remsen-av., 25x100	440
Block No. 6.	
8 lots, Nos. 115 to 122 Remsen-av., 25x91	$1,240
Block No. 2.	
4 lots, Nos. 203 to 206 Remsen-av., 25x91	$460
4 lots, Nos. 207 to 210 Remsen-av., 25x91	440
Block No. 12.	
4 lots, Nos. 231 to 234 Remsen-av., 25x91	$400
4 lots, Nos. 235 to 238 Remsen-av., 25x91	400
Block No. 11.	
1 block, 40 lots, Remsen-av. and Talmadge-st., Lee-av. and Ward-st., each 25x100	$4,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Houston-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x100	$20,000
7th-st., s. s., 227 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90.10	17,000
54th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 21.6x88	17,000
57th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x100.5	17,000
74th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x102.2	2,250
128th-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x99.11	13,750
132d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 37.6x99.11	4,000
Madison-av. and 42d-st., s. e. cor., 25.2x113.6 [illegible]	91,000
2d-av., w. s., ¼ block s. of 110th-st., 20x128x100.10 x80	8,000
10th-av. and 23d-st., n. w. corner, 98.9x150	45,000
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Southfield.	
Richmond road, adjoining land of Judge Garretson, being Linden Park	$20,000
Linden Park, corner Richmond road and Burgher-av., 125x100	570
Linden Park, lots No. 310 and 311, 50x100	240
Castleton.	
Barker-st., adjoining land of New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, 75x91x94	$1,000
Clifton.	
2d-st., 100 ft. n. w. of St. John-st., 50x100	$400
Middletown.	
Bay-st., adjoining land of J. Duskin's, ¼ share, 50x100; also, corner Sawyer and Gordon sts., 25x100	$5,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bay-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 100x100	$4,000
Broadway, n. e. s., lot No. 286, Ewen survey, 1852, 25x—	4,100
Carroll-st., s. s., No. 62, 21.10x100, 3-story brick	7,000
Chestnut-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Irving-av., 25x100	225
Clay-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	300
Grand and Washington sts., s. w. cor., 25x75	14,750
Halsey-st. and Marcy-av., s. e. corner, 20x100x20 x100x80x20x80, h. and l.	7,500
Hoyt-st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 20x75, h. and l.	9,000
Jefferson-place and Bedford-av. to Alms-house-road, southerly corner, 75.5x100	17,400
Jefferson-place, 60 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 40x100	
McDougal-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 25x100	462
Oakland-st., w. s., 340.6 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 30x100	4,200
Oakland-st., w. s., 280.6 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 30x100	4,200
Sackett-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100	5,500
Spencer-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x100, h. and l.	1,600
Stockholm-st., n. w. s., 325 ft. n. e. of Irving-av., 25x100	325
Stockholm-st., n. w. s., 300 ft. n. e. of Irving-av., 25x100	325
Sumter-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Hopkinson-av., 25x100	550
13th-st., s. s., 172.10 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	2,250
20th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.2	750
2d-st., n. e. s., 375 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	2,250
Graham-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Withers-st., 25x100, foreclosure	2,480
Pacific-av., w. s., 375 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 75x100	3,000
Williams-av., e. s., 274.5 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 16.5x100	6,000
Williams-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x100	
Schenck-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	
Schenck-av. and Broadway, s. e. corner, 25x100	18,000
Schenck-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
7th-st., w. s., 350 ft. n. from Sussex-av., 25x100	$800
Brown-st., w. s., adjoining Rutherford's place, 30 x373	3,000
Nicolay-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. from Cable-st., 40x151	800
Johnson-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. from McWhagen's, 25 x133	550
Roseville-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 45x100	3,075
Orange.	
Ridge-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Baldwin's lot, 60x151	$5,300
Belleville.	
T. C. Frederick to L. Mordant, 5 75-100 acres	$1,500
Caldwell.	
J. Sloat to Keisler, 5 acres	$400
Montclair.	
Hillside-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Mellace's place, 10x10	$250
South Orange.	
H. Fitzgerald to A. Crosbie, three tracts, 1 90-100 acres	$7,500

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HALF OF A HOUSE OF THIRTEEN rooms, divided to suit, in Dean-st., Brooklyn; 15 minutes' walk from South Ferry; house in good order, with all the modern improvements, and in an excellent neighborhood; rent $375 to a genteel American family. Address S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, ORANGE, N. J., real estate agents, No. 8 Nassau-st., corner Pine, offer for $10,500 13 acres under highest cultivation, residence, (40x30) extension, containing 11 rooms, barns, stables, out-buildings, large garden, abundance of fruit, shade. Terms easy. Location excellent.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE, (SWISS style,) stable, out-building complete; three acres; commanding fine views; near depot; grounds covered with fruit and shade; fine garden; neighborhood unexceptionable; owner going abroad; see photographs office HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 8 Nassau, corner Pine. Price low.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 8 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$8,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED, TO BUY, TWO OR MORE lots below 14th-st., at a moderate price; also one to build a stable on. Address WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 396 6th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, A small house, between 3d and 7th avs. and below 64th-st.; rent to be from $1,200 to $1,800. Address WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,362 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION OF 900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS IN THE CITY OF SCRANTON, PENN.,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 25 to 50 feet 6 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS $7,695,380 96.

N. J. HAINES, } Vice-Presidents. W. S. WHITLOCK, JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 25,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $800. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 653 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY WANTED ON TIME, ON Railroad Bonds, by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX. THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000

First Mortgage Bonds OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TANNER & CO., NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York. Principal redeemable 1895. For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Guaranteed by the State of Georgia, Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$30,000 DETROIT CITY 7s. $50,000 JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.

For Sale by WILKINS & CO., Detroit, Mich.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R. SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.

PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. $1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST. MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., And for sale by the BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 Per Cent. Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent. Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent. Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 33 Broad-st.

$2,000.—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the safe of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, at Blackstone, Mass., on the night of the 28th of July, a package containing seven United States 5 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, all payable in 1881, and numbered, Nos. [illegible]

Also, two Burlington and Missouri 7 per cent. railroad bonds, $1,000 each, registered and numbered, Nos. [illegible]

Also, two Burlington and Missouri 8 per cent. railroad bonds, $1,000 each, registered and numbered, Nos. 1,166, 1,167.

Also, one Burlington and Missouri, in Nebraska, Railroad bond, $1,000, 8 per cent., registered and numbered, No. 299.

Also, one Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal 8 per cent. railroad bond, $1,000, registered and numbered No. 290.

All the above railroad bonds are registered at the office of the Company, and cannot be transferred without the signature of the owner.

All persons are cautioned against buying the coupons, as the Company has been notified of the theft.

There were also three Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds, and $100 in tens.

Two thousand dollars reward will be paid for the recovery of all the bonds with the coupons, or 25 per cent. of their face will be paid for the United States bonds, with the coupons, or for a part.

And 5 per cent. for all or a part of the registered and numbered railroad bonds, except No. 299, for which no separate reward is offered.

For further particulars apply in New-York to EDWARDS & ODELL, Attorneys, No. 55 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

Alabama 8 per Cent. GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF ALL TAXES, THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, in American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit. 50 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long, to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in DIRECT line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds and interest is $2,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama, and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 95 and accrued interest, by Messrs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND STOUT & DICKINSON, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y. From whom full information can be had.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000 DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President. E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 94 BROADWAY,

Transact A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 14, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18, 1870.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM THE NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. To be located in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the State of New-York entitled:

"An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation.

Such Company to be known by the name and style of the "NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.

CHRIS'N SCHWARTS, ADOLF LEVINGER,
MAX MORGENTHAU, GEO. M. MITTNACHT,
HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr., WM. NEUSTAEDTER,
PETER DOELGER, Dr. EDW. PETZOLD,
CH'N EBERSPACHER, JACOB ROMBERG,
CHAS. HUBER, MAX SCHAEFER,
JUL'S KATZENBERG, M. THALMESSINGER,
FRED'K KEUTINA, ISAAC WALLACH.

INSURANCE STOCKS. SUN MUTUAL, MERCANTILE MUTUAL, and GREAT WESTERN MARINE. ALSO, SECURITY, STERLING, ADRIATIC, and GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A gentleman of experience and influence, formerly principal in a stock and gold commission house, will take a position corresponding, with a reliable firm, on a salary or otherwise. Principals only address FINANCE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 31 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

ROCHESTER CITY WATER-WORKS COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

ALL AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gas-light Stocks, and a large variety of other Securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, at low rates for profitable and safe investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 Broadway.

Branch Offices, { No. 149 Montague-st., Brooklyn, No. 94 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

Capital, - - $500,000 00

Cash Assets, $2,503,700 54

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

The Directors of this Company, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

upon the Capital payable on demand.

And have also directed that

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1866, '66, '67, '68 and '69 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September.

They have also made an allotment of Scrip of

SIXTY PER CENT.

on all participating Policies, deliverable on and after Sept. 20, next.

And have also ordered the

SCRIP ISSUED IN 1864,

with SIX PER CENT. INTEREST thereon to be paid off, in cash, on the 15th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent. TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns:

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;

BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;

BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE, BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State.

Bids will be accepted or rejected and holders advised promptly.

Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1873, preferred.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, [illegible]

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, [illegible]

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, [illegible]

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District Attorney, as a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE. BAHAMAS MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 15th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, fuel, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed; be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau, for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

C. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 16th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, NO. 20 SOUTH GAY-ST., THIRD FLOOR, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 8, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, the 8th of September, 1870, for excavating a channel-way through a shoal at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, about three miles below Havre de Grace, Md., to a depth not exceeding [illegible] feet.

The amount of material (sand and mud) to be excavated will be about 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, and the distance to which the material is to be transferred will average not to exceed two miles.

Proposals will be for actual amount of material moved and deposited, in accordance with directions of superintending engineer, and will state the least number of cubic yards that will be excavated per month; operations to commence immediately after Award of contract, and payments to be made monthly, reserving twenty per cent. till completion of contract.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this office, either by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12½ P. M., on the 8th day of September, 1870, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

J. H. SIMPSON, Colonel Engineers and Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR INCLOSURES AND LODGES FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1870.

I. Sealed proposals for inclosing the United States Military Asylum (Soldiers' Home) National Cemetery, D. C., the Battle National Cemetery on 7th-st. Road, Washington, D. C., and the Arlington and Alexandria (Va.) National Cemeteries, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 8, 1870, at noon.

The length of the inclosures will be as follows: United States Military Asylum Cemetery, 1,157 lineal feet; Battle Cemetery, [illegible] lineal feet; Arlington Cemetery, 12,000 lineal feet; Alexandria, 1,730 lineal feet.

Proposals are invited for stone or brick walls, plans and specifications for which can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General, for iron railings, (designs for which are invited with the bids,) or for hedges.

The bids for planting hedges must specify the hedge-plants intended to be used, and must contain a guaranty to keep them in order for twelve months after planting. The ditches to be prepared immediately, and the hedges to be planted in November next.

II. Proposals are also invited for building a lodge of Seneca stone at each of the National Cemeteries at the United States Military Asylum, D. C., and Alexandria, Va.; plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office.

III. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guaranty of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

IV. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids if unsatisfactory.

V. Proposals should be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Inclosures for National Cemeteries," or "Proposals for Lodges for National Cemeteries," and be addressed to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

VI. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at this office, on the 8th of September, 1870, at noon.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 15th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR. 610 gross Brass Screws, from ½ inch to 2½ inches; 1,850 gross Iron Screws, from 1½ inches to 3½ inches; [illegible]

Bidders are referred to the respective officers, in charge of the Navy-Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The Right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary. HAMILTON, Ontario, 26th July, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TWO STEAMERS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 25, for building one steam propeller of 280 tons, O. M., and one of 80 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

Columbia......Sat., Aug. 13 | Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 24

[illegible]......Sat., Aug. 20 | Iowa......Wed., Aug. 31

[illegible]......Sat., Aug. 27 | Dacian......Wed., Sept. 7

[illegible]......Sat., Sept. 3 | Dorian......Wed., Sept. 14

Anglia......Sat., Sept. 10 | Sidonian......Wed., Sept. 21

Australia......Sat., Sept. 17 | Britannia......Wed., Sept. 28

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

[illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage.

First Cabin, $130 gold. Second Cabin, $80 gold.

[illegible]

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray......Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. Price......Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.

NEVADA, Capt. Green......Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.

COLORADO, Capt. Freeman......Aug. 31, at 8 A. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams......Sept. 7, at 2 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth......Sept. 14, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......Lemarie..SATURDAY, Aug. 20

PEREIRE......Duchesne..SATURDAY, Sept. 3

LAFAYETTE......Rousseau..SATURDAY, Sept. 17

VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont..SATURDAY, Oct. 1

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, Webster, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.

THE QUEEN, Thomson, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.

HELVETIA, Grace, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

VIRGINIA, Monday, Aug. 15, 8 A. M.

DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 20—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Aug. 11

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS......Aug. 18

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......Aug. 25

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP TILLIE, Capt. PARTRIDGE, Will leave Pier No. 1 North River, for Puerto Plata, Samana Bay and San Domingo City, on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in so doing the best accommodations in hotels, &c., saving the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 238 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE STEAMSHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS. HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 13. MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.

Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.

G. COHEN & CO., Agts., Savannah. R. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—[illegible]—The steamer Sports State will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:30, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Jessie Hoyt, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight 4 P. M. connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch, For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 4:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:30 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M. (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4:30, 6:30 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 28 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.; and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON. Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately, daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer every evening by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¼ and 30th-st. at 8¾ A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN. Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville daily at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st., at 4¼, for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 24th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly 50 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $6. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 9th	2 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 10th	3 P. M.	Thursday, 11th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 11th	3 P. M.	Friday, 12th	7 A. M.
Friday, 12th	3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 13th	7 A. M.
Saturday, 13th	4 P. M.	Saturday, 13th	7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 14th	5 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. L. S. TUTHILL, No. 158 South-st.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat Saturday only.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 2, and foot of 27th-st. at 2¼ P. M.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. S. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeon, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures, or no charge. Office 39 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 3 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by DR. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av., And corner 5th-av. and 124th-st. Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 22, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY. A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S, NO. 32 WEST 37TH-ST. ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870. An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1. N. B.—No omission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French. Address by mail No. 32 West 37th-st. Personal application after Sept. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J. J. R. BURWOOD, Principal. The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING, N. Y., (formerly M. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR. The next year will begin Sept. 21.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 24 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY. **FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,** OLD HADLEY, MASS. The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE. MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y. School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, Great Barrington, Mass. L. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, For young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE, No. 86 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 36 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV. The school will open Sept. 21. The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 136, 138 and 140 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 15. Send for a circular. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISONav., New-York, three doors above 38th-st., English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 22 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 36 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. B. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 135 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 12, 1870. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year. S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies, re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 46th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12. Mrs. R. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of French and other modern languages. Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study. A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 38 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL. Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations. Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S, Successor to Miss HARRISON, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. Formerly Parks' Female Institute. Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 37TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MISS STEERS' English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS' French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

THE NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL for Boys, No. 1,193 Broadway, (Apollo Hall Building,) Rooms Nos. 13 and 12.—Fits for Cornell, Princeton, Columbia, Wesleyan, Harvard, New-York School of Mines, and any other College, but especially for Yale and the Sheffield Scientific School, New-Haven. Well established and equipped, earnest and thorough. Takes pupils at any age or time. Address Rev. H. M. COLTON, Principal, Middletown, Conn., till Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 21. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 6 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 26 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 2 East 16th-st.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERstraw, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN. —Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 46th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS GORHAM'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 44th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED. The Hackensack Academy will receive applications from experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers as follows:

A lady principal for a classical and grammar-school for girls.

A lady assistant for the same.

A lady principal for a primary school for boys and girls.

A lady assistant for the same.

Applicants will please give their references and state terms.

Address HACKENSACK ACADEMY, Hackensack, N. J., or Box No. 2,443 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!! HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9.

CAUTION. The public are cautioned against trusting FRANK L. MYLES on the strength of a recommendation given by us. E. H. WILLARD & CO.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin Loder, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. —Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 31 Park-row, New-York. jy29-law3wTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1870.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT of Docks, having received, in accordance with the provisions of section 29, of chapter 383, Laws of 1870, in public meetings, various plans for the establishment of permanent wharf accommodations for the commerce of New-York, they now, in accordance with the further provisions of said section, advertise for plans for the best method of improving the water-front and harbor of the City of New-York, by a new system of wharves, piers, docks, basins and slips, which shall accommodate the present commerce of the City and harbor, and shall provide for the future expansion thereof, and for the facilitation of the transportation of freight along the water-front, so as to render the whole water-front of the City available to the commerce of the port.

Said plans will be received until Sept. 15, 1870.

Plans are solicited that shall contain provision for the special accommodation of steamers and vessels engaged in foreign trade, in domestic trade, in the coal trade, in the trade in lumber and building material, in the hay and grain trade, in furnishing markets supplies; also for the accommodation of steam-boats plying to places on the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, for the canal-boats arriving in this City, and for the railroads and other commercial interests.

Plans should be accompanied by all necessary documents, estimates and particulars.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
WILSON G. HUNT,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE. Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A NICE COOL FURNISHED ROOM for single gentleman; first-class house and location; price $2 per week. Apply at No. 116 East 16th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.—Delightfully situated on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Fine sea-bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives, groves, mineral springs; $8 to $12. Dr. KENT, Proprietor, No. 178 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SURF HOTEL, Fire Island. Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, for cash or approved credit, on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York:

The iron sidewheel steam-ship THOMAS KELSO, 1,480 tons burden, capacity two thousand bales cotton. She is in good order and ready for sea. About Seventy Thousand Dollars was spent in repairs upon her in 1869, in addition to her cost.

Also, steam-ship MERCEDITA, 776 tons, in good order—rebuilt in 1869.

Also, steam-ship FLAG, 667 tons, in good order, thoroughly repaired in 1870.

Also lease of stores corner of Warren and West streets, and dock, for period of five or ten years.

Also, notes payable on demand.

One with collaterals......$55,000 00

Book Accounts......$9,325 00

Coupons (Gold)......$5,000 00

For further particulars apply to J. F. PATTERSON, No. 177 West-st., for owner.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, Aug. 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer GALENA, of 514 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12, AT 10 A. M., at the Sales-room, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, china, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets; also, rose-wood piano, Steinway, maker.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River: 2,700 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, cargo *Courier*, from Palermo.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned assignee of JOHN BECKER and GEORGE WILLIAMS, copartners, &c., bankrupts, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 92 Suffolk-st., in the City of New-York, by J. L. Marona, auctioneer, one horse and harness, and a large quantity of cabinet lumber, veneers, chairs, sofas, tete-a-tete and lounge frames, finished and unfinished, reels, arms, backs, feet, &c.; a number of barrels of glue, and cabinet and upholstery materials, &c., of said bankrupts' estate.—Dated at New-York, Aug. 10, 1870. CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, No. 29 Howard-st.

J. L. HANES, Attorney for Assignee, No. 76 Bowery, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax. GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. Office of the GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway, July 22, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 1st August, 1870. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 15 prox. GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 3d-av., and 7th-av., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. will be paid to stockholders on demand. NATHAN C. ELY, President. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, half-price Straw Hats, White Chip, White Lawn Hats, Sun Hats, Neapolitans, and all kinds Flowers, Ribbons. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 347 Broadway. Save this.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.

JULIETTE RAYMOND, E. D. MORGAN, Administrators.

ja27-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 60 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.

CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix. EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.

f10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 78 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.

MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS, MAHLON APGAR, SAMUEL TOOKE.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870.

GEORGE L. NEVIUS, JOHN F. NEVIUS, Executors, &c.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 24 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1870.

SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.

je9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT-ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 87 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870. JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL, Executor.

mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at the store of Wood Gibson, Jr., No. 788 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870.

JAMES BLAKELEY, Executor.

mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.

ROBERT W. BOOTMAN, Administrator, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. REOPENING FOR THE REGULAR SEASON.

The management respectfully announces the reopening of this theatre for the Fall and Winter season, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, with MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in his world-renowned character of "RIP VAN WINKLE," in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

FIRST "RIP VAN WINKLE" MATINEE, On SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is especially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

WALLACK'S. A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. THRONGS TURNED AWAY. EMMET as FRITZ VON VANDERBLINKINSTOFFEN, THE GERMAN EMIGRANT, in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!! EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM! EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!! EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL—At Jones' Wood Park, 66th-st. and East River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11th.

Strangers admitted if introduced by members of the Society. Admission, $3 for one gentleman and ladies. In case of unfavorable weather on Thursday, the Festival will take place on Friday night.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES. SECOND MEETING, 1870. Six days, commencing FRIDAY, Aug. 12. GRAND STEEPLE-CHASES, HURDLE and FLAT RACES, To be contended for by All the good horses in the country. EXTRA TRAINS Will leave Albany and Troy each day at 10½, arriving in time for the races. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER METAMORA WILL RUN the balance of the season to Rockaway Beach and sea-side, commencing on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, 1870, landing at Peck-slip, 8:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Warren-st., N. R., 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9:15 A. M. On Sundays will make two trips; on the second trip, leave Peck-slip, 1 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 1:15 P. M.; Warren-st., N. R., 1:45 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 2 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway at 5:30 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SATURDAYS—FISHING BANKS.—THE new and stanch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 28, Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, at 8:30 A. M.; returning at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:50 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:50, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 5:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.

10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.

11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 25.

3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.

4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 8 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 3:45, 15:15, 5:45 and 16:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:15, 4, 15:15, 6 and 16:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †11:45 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st., corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 4, 1870.

* Daily. † For Hackensack only. ‡ For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route via Connecticut River Valley, is 75 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) and 3 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M. and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Hart's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:25 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING, leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 148 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars inquire in the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER. OPENING NIGHT.

The managers beg to announce that during the Summer recess the theatre has been ENTIRELY AND BEAUTIFULLY REDECORATED, PAINTED AND UPHOLSTERED, and that they will commence their FALL AND WINTER SEASON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUG. 15, when the BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR, LAWRENCE BARRETT, will commence a limited engagement (being his first appearance in New-York in several years.) MR. BARRETT will SUSTAIN THE LEADING ROLE in the ever-popular Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO, which will be presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES, and an UNEQUALED DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Full particulars in future advertisement.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av. EXTRAORDINARY ENTHUSIASM. KATHI LANNER VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE. GALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER EVERY NIGHT. Immense hit of the FRENCH QUADRILLE and CHAMPAGNE GALOP, To commence with the popular Melange, THE NATIONS. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Seats secured in advance at the Box Office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16, GRAND GALA NIGHT. THEODORE THOMAS' 100TH CONCERT. PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Coronation March, King William (new)......Meyerbeer
2. Overture, Egmont......Beethoven
3. Waltz, Man Lebensluft ist Lieb und Lust......Strauss
4. Ballet Music, Paris and Helen......Gluck
5. Eine Faust, Overture......Wagner

PART II.

6. Introduction to third act Medea......Cherubini
7. Andante and variations, String quartet, in A, op. 18......Beethoven
8. Symphonic Poem, The Ideal......Liszt

PART III.

9. Overture, Zampa......Herold
10. Leandler 'S. Heamweh (by request)......Lanner
   Violin Obligato by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
11. Polka Mazurka, Traumbare / Polka Schnell, Eljen a Magyar......Strauss
12. March, Am Fatherland......Unger

Increased Orchestra. Admission as usual.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Geo. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

611 BROADWAY—611 BROADWAY. MELODEON! MELODEON!! MELODEON!!! THE LARGEST FREE AND EASY IN THE WORLD. IMMENSE BILL, PRODIGIOUS TALENT, CROWDED HOUSES, IMMENSE SUCCESS, SIDE-SPLITTING SONGS, SOLOS AND DANCES, MAGNIFICENT HALL, COOLEST IN THE CITY. ADMISSION FREE—ADMISSION FREE. MONELL & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS PURCHASED the entire proprietary interest in a manuscript play entitled "THE TWO ROSES," and also from the author the MS. itself. He is prepared to sell interests and copies for places out of New-York, and under advice of counsel to legally resist any surreptitious interference with his rights by parties who claim to have copies of the manuscript. LESTER WALLACK. NEW-YORK, 10th August, 1870.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and English; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a first-class woman and thorough laundress; can do French fluting and everything that belongs to the business in the best manner; country or City; has the best testimonials. Address No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; Protestant, native of Wales; understands every branch; will do no washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 164 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; good City references given. Call at No. 210 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress by a good girl who can give good reference from last employer. Call at No. 263 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; excellent reference. Call or address at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting; good references. Apply at No. 119 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has references of five years from her employers. Call for two days at No. 207 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 252 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 187 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

THE BEST OF GERMAN, ENGLISH and Irish servants for City or country, can be had at No. 128 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and will act as waiter if required. Call or address, G. B. for three days at No. 142 Elm-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single young man, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, flower, fruit and vegetable garden, &c. Address R. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; willing to assist in a small garden; the best of City and country references. Apply at No. 60 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SWISS,) without children, a situation as gardener; he understands the care of horses and cows; his wife is a good washer and ironer, and can cook. Call or address F. F., No. 124 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; has the best references. Call at No. 427 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a middle-aged Frenchman; understands his business thoroughly; excellent reference. Call or address R. D., Wright's harness-store, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Call or address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 62 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, A SITuation as gardener; understands it in all its branches. Call or address M. K., at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, single, a situation as gardener; understands the management of greenhouse and graperies; would go as assistant. Address M. H., No. 67 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS COMPETENT to take care of a bachelor's house; must be a good cook; best of reference required as to honesty and sobriety. Address, stating wages expected, T. F. R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO TO ENGLEWOOD, N. J., (14 miles from New-York) a Protestant, as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; wages, $14. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman for a sick young lady, in Stamford. Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED.—A GENeral agent is required by one of the most successful life insurance companies of New-York City; a gentleman well qualified can secure the Metropolitan district, (head-quarters at home office,) and a contract that will insure an independence with proper effort. Address, with information and references, COMPANY, Box No. 694 Post-office, New-York City.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 6th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLISS.

WASHINGTON.

Purchases of Indian Supplies—The Bidders—Reorganization of the War Department—Extensive Seizure of Highwines in New-York—Condition of the South.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—Commissioner PARKER arrived here today, having completed his annual purchases of Indian supplies. The entire amount of awards is between $450,000 and $500,000. There were a large number of bidders, and the prices paid average about twenty-five per cent. lower than last year. None but samples of the best quality have been accepted. Gen. PARKER, this year, adopted the plan of considering separately the bid for each item in the schedules, and this change from the system heretofore pursued was found to work greatly to the advantage of the Government. The largest single award for about $100,000 worth of blankets was given to the manufacturers in Philadelphia. A. T. STEWART and H. B. CLAFLIN were among the competitors bidding to supply dry-goods, and the largest amount in this line, aggregating some $60,000, was awarded to CLAFLIN & Co. The Indian Commission, with the exception of Mr. TOBEY and Gov. FARWELL, were present, assisting the Commissioner in making his purchases. Gen. PARKER will return to New-York to-morrow, and will be occupied until about the 1st of September in inspecting the goods furnished to see whether they compare with the samples, and superintending their shipment to the different tribes. The goods will make about sixty car-loads. Mr. VINCENT COLYER, who has just been reappointed a member of the Indian Peace Commission, in pursuance of the act of Congress which requires that the Secretary of the Commission shall be one of its members, has been designated to proceed to Southern Kansas to confer with the chiefs of the Osage tribe, and ascertain whether they desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the law enacted last session, which leaves it optional with them to remove to another reservation and sell the lands they now occupy.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War is having a thorough examination made into the manner in which business is done in his Department. Some of his subordinates think they are short of clerical force; but he is of the opinion that there are clerks enough in the office to do all the work if it reaches them in proper manner. His idea seems to be that there is too much red tape somewhere, and that a good deal of it can be dispensed with to the advantage of the public by a reorganization and readjustment.

SEIZURE OF HIGH WINES.

Notice was received at the Internal Revenue Bureau today of the seizure of over 6,400 gallons of highwines in the Thirty-second New-York District. Steps have been taken to prosecute the perpetrators of the frauds.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Attorney-General AKERMAN, in conversation, today, remarked that the condition of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and other States is deplorable, because, among other reasons, the Legislatures instead of paying strict attention to such business as would advance their material welfare and fully establish themselves in their former prosperity, have yielded to railroad and other lobbyists, and that legislative bodies which subject themselves to such influences are always exposed to unfavorable criticism; therefore there is urgent need of reform or wholesome reconstruction.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

Hereafter manufacturers of tobacco from scraps are prohibited from resorting to the sifting process in the manufacture of scraps, and must use the rake to separate that which is fit to be made into plug tobacco, and the remainder to be packed without further sifting, and marked with a label indicating its character as a navy scrap.

NEW ARMY BOARD.

The names of a new Army Board will be officially announced to-morrow. It will act upon applications of officers to be retired under the recent act of Congress. About 150 cases will be brought before the Board.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Gen. SULLY reports to the Department the death of VICTOR, head chief of the confederated Flathead nation, aged eighty-five years. This is a great loss to the Flatheads. In former years he was one of their greatest warriors, but many years ago he joined the Catholic Church, and ever since has been a devout Christian. Gen. SULLY says he does not know of any one among the Flatheads who can take his place and have the same influence over the nation.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner PARKER returned to Washington this morning.

German Contributions for the Disabled and the Bereaved.

The following list of contributions received by Mr. PHILLIP BISSINGER, the Treasurer of the German Patriotic Aid Society, of this City, is in addition to that previously published in the TIMES:

Liederkranz Society, (contributions of members,) $1,000; Fred. Victor Achelis, $1,000; Kessler & Co., $1,000; William Mertens, $1,000; A. Goettel & Co., $1,000; J. C. Ernenputch, $600; Fred. K. Probst & Co., $500; Hallgarten & Co., $500; Henry H. Verhuven, $500; Randolph Kessel, $500; Fritz Von Bermuth, $500; Edward Kaupe, $500; Hardt & Lindgens, $500; E. Oelbermann & Co., $500; B. Schlesinger, $500; R. S., $500; Aithof, Bergmann & Co., $300; workmen at Steinway's piano factory, $250; Mueller & Krueger, $250; Strassburger, Fritz & Pfeiffer, $250; A. de Greiff & Co., $250; H. A. Lackermann, $250; F. Schack, $250; Geo. Gogge & Co., $200; F. M. Maas, $200; editors New-Yorker *Staats-Zeitung*, $150; German Patriotic Aid Society, of Elizabeth, N. J., $135 50; Employes Germania Life Insurance Company, $133; Fred. Schwedder, $100; Dr. Ad. Reisig, $100; L. E. Schulze, $100; Dr. Tellkampff, $100; Herman Uhl, $100; compositors New-Yorker *Staats-Zeitung*, $100; John C. Kohlsaat, $100; John Gondis, $100; N. G. Eilshemius, of Laurel Hill, N. J., $100, and a large number of contributions from $75 downward. The total receipts of the Treasurer have been thus far $53,468.10. The Treasurer has distributed eighty-nine books among collectors, and subscriptions for the purposes of the Society are made liberally by the Germans of this City. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society, Mr. EMIL SAUER, President of the German-American Bank, south-east corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, was appointed acting Treasurer, in place of Mr. BISSINGER, who is at present indisposed. Mr. H. WILLARD, Secretary of the Social Science Association, of Boston, who intends to go to Germany shortly, has tendered the Society his services there free of charge. The Executive Committee voted him their thanks, and will decide about the acceptance of his offer at a future meeting. Dr. BARTELMESS and Mr. HAAS, both of the German Patriotic Aid Society, of Brooklyn, were admitted as members to the Executive Committee. Dr. H. VON HOLST, the Corresponding Secretary of this Committee, will attend the Convention of delegates from German Patriotic Aid Societies of this country, which will be held at Chicago, Ill., on the 15th inst.

Deputy Sheriff and City Marshal—A Conflict of Authorities.

On the 29th of July the City Marshal, JOHN C. LYST, executed an attachment for debt granted by the Seventh District Court, against the furniture-store formerly owned by J. EHLICH, in Third-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, levying upon the property contained in the store, and taking possession. Having many other things to attend to, Marshal LYST took an inventory of the property seized, and put one of his men in charge of it.

On the 5th of the present month Deputy Sheriff DEMPSEY, under another attachment for debt, issued by the Court of Common Pleas, and dated, as Marshal LYST says, the 4th inst., during the absence of his man to dinner, forcibly entered the premises and took charge of the goods, on learning which Marshal LYST hastened to the scene. A wordy warfare ensued, Deputy Sheriff DEMPSEY contending that the rights of the Sheriff's attachment were supreme, and Marshal LYST asserting that the first sued out and executed attachment should have precedence in a settlement of debts, as by law provided. Neither party would give in. But yesterday Marshal LYST, seizing his opportunity, made a raid on the premises with several of his men during the absence of the Deputy Sheriff, and, despite the angry talk of the Sheriff's guardian left in charge, broke open the locks put upon the doors by the Sheriff's orders, and putting peculiar "unopenable" locks in their stead, took forcible possession of the goods again. Marshal LYST yesterday informed a TIMES reporter that he had the goods, and would probably sell them at auction next week, Sheriff or no Sheriff.

YACHTING.

The Annual Cruise—Start of the New-York Fleet Today—List of the Vessels Which are to Sail.

Yesterday was the time appointed for the rendezvousing of the New-York Yacht Club squadron at Glen Cove, on Long Island Sound, in accordance with an order issued by Commodore H. G. STEBBINS, preparatory to going on the annual cruise. There was a large number of schooner yachts on hand, including Mr. DURANT'S *Idler*, Mr. FRANKLIN OSGOOD'S *Magic*, Mr. BAKER'S *Rambler*, Mr. KIDD'S *Alice*, Mr. GEO. A. OSGOOD'S *Fleetwing*, Mr. R. F. LOPER'S *Madgie*, Mr. KINGSLAND'S *Alarm*, Mr. BENNETT'S *Dauntless*, Mr. SMITH'S *Halcyon*, Mr. E. DODGE'S *Silvie*, Messrs. C. C. DODGE and HAVEN'S *Widgeon*, and Mr. BAKER'S *Vesta*. Mr. ASHBURY'S English yacht, the *Cambria*, and the famous *America*, belonging to the naval service, were also present by special invitation of the Club. Several sloop yachts joined the fleet during the day. A meeting of the yachtsmen was held on shore in the afternoon, at which the programme of the cruise was arranged. It was decided to visit New-London, on the Sound, and from thence to proceed to Newport, stopping on the way at Greenport and Stonington. On leaving Newport the squadron will sail to New-Bedford and Martha's Vineyard, anchoring at the latter place in order to give the yacht owners and their guests an opportunity of visiting the camp-meeting, which is annually held there. Some of the vessels will run as far east as Boston, while others will not continue on the cruise further than Newport. Some slight changes may be made in the course during the cruise. The start will be made this morning from Glen Cove. A series of races will be held between the departure and the return of the fleet. The first one will probably take place off New-London, on Friday or Saturday, the prize being a valuable silver cup, presented by Mr. ASHBURY. Private matches have also been made between the *Rambler*, *Phantom* and *Idler*, together with some other yachts, all of which will be contested previous to the termination of the cruise. The Atlantic Yacht Club squadron, of Brooklyn, sailed from Glen Cove for New-London, yesterday. Today the various vessels belonging to the fleet will run to Greenport, on arriving at which place Commodore VOORHIS will announce the programme for Saturday and Sunday next. The yachts will be absent until the 24th inst. If both the New-York and Brooklyn squadrons should happen to meet at any point on the Sound, there will be a brilliant display of canvas, as they both together number upward of fifty vessels.

THE LATE RACE.

The official report has been given of the race held on Monday for the possession of the America cup, from which we obtain the following facts:

Time of starting, 11:26 A. M., from a line formed by the stake-boat anchored off the Club-house, Staten Island.

The yachts arrived at the home stake-boat in the following order: *Magic, Dauntless, Idler, America, Phantom, Madgie, Silvie, Cambria, Fleetwing, Halcyon, Tarolinta, Madeleine, Calypso, Rambler, Alice.*

After correcting for allowance of time in accordance with the rules of the Club, the following is the official report:

Name of Yacht.	Arrival at Home Stake-boat. H. M. S.	Actual Time of Making Race. H. M. S.	Corrected Time by Allowance. H. M. S.
1. Magic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Idler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Silvie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Dauntless	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. Madgie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. Phantom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Alice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. Halcyon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. Cambria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Calypso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12. Fleetwing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13. Madeleine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14. Tarolinta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15. Rambler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The yachts *Tidal Wave*, *Widgeon* and *Alarm* failed to complete the race and are ruled out.

The English yacht *Cambria* lost her foretopmast when returning, off Sandy Hook.

WM. H. MAJOR,
SHEPPARD HOMANS,
STUART M. TAYLOR,
Executive Committee.
M. S. GRINNELL,
AL. C. HAMILTON,
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

FUTURE CONTESTS BETWEEN THE NEW-YORK YACHTS AND THE CAMBRIA.

Another race is likely to come off in the Lower Bay between the yachts belonging to the New-York Club and the *Cambria*, before the departure of the latter for England. It is likely to take place in September, and may possibly be followed by other races. Mr. ASHBURY, the owner of the *Cambria*, has announced his intention of challenging the schooners which ran against his vessel on Monday to race him twenty miles, dead to windward and back, outside of Sandy Hook light-ship, or some other open course, on one or more occasions. He expresses his willingness to sail under the rules of any yacht club in his own country or in this, and thinks that such a race will settle the question of superiority of American vs. English yachts better than any number of races on the Thames, inside the Isle of Wight, across the Atlantic, or over the New-York Club's course. Mr. ASHBURY has also suggested that an entrance fee of £5 or £10 be paid by the owner of each yacht which raced on Monday, for the purpose of procuring a cup, to be presented to the owner of the *Magic*, in recognition of his great victory.

There is some talk about getting up a grand regatta among the schooners belonging to the Brooklyn Club, and of inviting the *Cambria* to enter into it. Several thousand dollars' worth of prizes will be offered in the hope of making it as brilliant as the race given by the New-York Club.

The Weather.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	78	4 P. M.	84
8 A. M.	73½	6 P. M.	81
10 A. M.	82	8 P. M.	80
Noon	83	10 P. M.	78
2 P. M.	86	12 P. M.	75½

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Last evening a meeting of the St. Joseph's Temperance Society was held in the lecture-room of St. Joseph's Church, in Sixth-avenue. It was largely attended by both ladies and gentlemen. Addresses were delivered on temperance by Messrs. JOHN MELLER, JOHN LAWRENCE and others. Several popular songs were sung by Messrs. THOMAS G. CRONIN, PATRICK MCFARLAND and JAMES BRAZERTON.

JAMES NASH, a special Deputy Sheriff, was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, on the charge of seducing JENNIE POMIEARD, and was committed to answer in default of bail in $1,500 by Justice COULTER.

The following sums have been contributed for the purpose of purchasing services of plate to be presented to Mr. J. H. MCVICKER, Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, and Mr. W. E. SPALDING, for their labors in procuring the abolition of the tax on the gross receipts of theatres in the United States: Ben De Bar, $100; Jarrett & Palmer, $100; Lester Wallack, $100; Edwin Booth, $100; J. F. Cole, Grand Opera House, $100; Meech Brothers, $100; A. Daly, $100; George Wood, $100; James E. Hayes, $100; Barney Macauley, of Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, $100; Henderson & Canning, $100; Frank Queen, $100; Barney Williams, $50; W. J. Florence, $50; Maggie Mitchell, $50; John Collins, $50; John Ellsler, $50; John S. Clarke, $50; Edwin Adams, $50; J. K. Emmet, $50; Lotta, $50; J. E. Jackson, $50; Lowell & Simmonds, $50.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, JOHN ROACH, of No. 302 Second-avenue, was accidentally shot by his daughter FANNY, sixteen years of age, while she was handling a pistol which her father had taken out for the purpose of shooting a vicious dog which infested the neighborhood. The wound being of a dangerous character, ROACH was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and soon afterward his daughter, CAROLINE, eight years of age, was badly bitten by a ferocious dog belonging to ROACH. The child was taken to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, where her wounds were dressed. As a fitting close to these untoward events the dog was killed by Roundsman WOODBURY, of the Nineteenth Precinct.

HERMAN RADENWADER was yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, charged with committing a rape upon MARY MARRICK, a good-looking and intelligent little girl of eleven years. The brute was committed without bail.

Sergeant MCCOMB and Officer FLEMMING, of the Twelfth Precinct, yesterday, about 2 o'clock, were informed that two boys had gone down to the coal-cellar of No. 626 Lexington-avenue, through the coal-hole in the sidewalk, the owner of the house being absent in the country. Descending to the cellar, they found one of the boys, MICHAEL WARD, who had been trying to open the door leading up from the cellar with a poker. WARD, who is about fourteen years of age, was committed.

Yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, CATHARINE HARRON, residing at No. 982 Third-avenue, charged that she found JOHN WILLIAMS in her apartments about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. In his possession was found a gold breast-pin, a pair of ear-rings and a sleeve-button of the value of $25, belonging to Miss HARRON. The following property was also found in his possession: A silver watch, a chain, a ring, a gold sleeve-button, three ear-rings, a gold pen, two silver badges, a piece of gold chain and a broken ring, together with a chisel, a large knife and a bunch of skeleton keys. He was remanded for examination.

The funeral of Rev. JOHN STRANAHAN took place at St. Peter's R. C. Church, yesterday. There was a solemn requiem mass at 10½ o'clock A. M., Rev. Father O'FARREL, celebrant; Rev. Father JAMES QUINN, deacon, and Rev. Father O'FARREL, sub-deacon, Rev. Father O'FARREL delivered the funeral discourse, and the remains were taken to the vault of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. HERMAN JAENECKE, a photographer of this City, has painted a life-sized portrait, in oil, of the Prussian King WILLIAM, which is now on exhibition at the Atlantic Garden, in Bowery. The artist intends to present the painting to the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City, to be disposed of for the benefit of their funds.

In the six weeks from July 3 to Aug. 7, 1869, there were 3,826 deaths. This year, during the same corresponding period, there were 5,041, showing an increase of 1,215, an average of 200 a week for 1870. The cause of this may be directly traced to the heat. The thermometer ranges some ten degrees higher than it did last year at this time, and even now, at night, it is higher than it was then in the middle of the day, when the sun was hottest.

The St. Patrick's Mutual Aid Society, of this City, held a grand picnic at Funk's Union Park, Sixty-third-street and East River, yesterday afternoon and evening. There was an immense attendance. Mayor HALL made a funny speech, besides which there was music and dancing. A statue of DANIEL O'CONNELL was unveiled amid great enthusiasm. Considerable excitement was produced by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which set fire to the building. The flames were quenched, however, before any serious injury was done.

The Chess contest between the champions of the Café International and the members of the Brooklyn Chess Club, terminated yesterday in favor of the New-York players. The conditions of the match were that thirty-six games should be played, and that either party winning nineteen should be the victors. After five evenings' play, New-York succeeded in scoring twenty-one games against eight games won by Brooklyn.

The annual excursion of the United Choirs of Trinity Parish will come off today. A steamer has been engaged which will convey about 200 of the party to Navesink Highlands, N. J., where there will be luncheon and dancing. Some good music is anticipated.

A large crowd assembled at the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, to see JEFF. DAVIS, who was expected to sail in the *Russia* for Europe. They were disappointed, however. Mr. DAVIS gave them the slip and went aboard by means of a private conveyance.

The workmen employed in excavating a ditch on the east side of the City Hall Park, yesterday, struck a layer of human skeletons, supposed to be the relics of the victims of the cholera in 1832, who were buried in an old graveyard located in that vicinity.

A decision was rendered, yesterday, by Judge BLATCHFORD, in the case of JOHN JAGGERS, who was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, to test the right of the military authorities to detain him, he being, as alleged, a minor when he enlisted. The Judge remanded him to his regiment, he having sworn that he was of age when he entered the army.

O. S. MARTINAS and ANTHONY PEREZ were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charged by W. W. APPLEGATE, of Col. WHITELY'S staff, with having sold 1,600 unstamped cigars on the 9th of August last, at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. They were held in $500 bail each for examination.

At a meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Jackson Association, on Tuesday evening, a resolution was unanimously adopted to support Hon. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., as a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District.

The official document announcing the commutation of SHERIDAN'S sentence to imprisonment for life was received yesterday afternoon, and the intelligence was conveyed to SHERIDAN by Alderman STACOM.

During the last three months there were treated at the New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, No. 46 East Twelfth-street, 793 patients suffering from diseases of the eye and ear, and 115 operations were performed.

BROOKLYN.

The Children's Aid Society, in Poplar-street, sent a boy named HENRY KENNEDY to the West a few days since, on a forged application, written by a young man in a lawyer's office near the City Hall. The application was written at the request of the boy, and his absence caused his parents a great deal of uneasiness. As soon as his whereabouts was discovered, a telegram was sent to the parties having him in charge, and he will be brought back.

DANIEL POLHEMUS, a pawnbroker, who keeps an office in Fulton-street, was taken before Justice WALSH, yesterday, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He had in his possession some goods which had been stolen from the dry-goods store of Mr. CARHART by some boys. The accused was held in the sum of $1,000 bail to answer on Friday.

BENNEY G. BINGHAM was arrested yesterday morning, on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by his employer, CHARLES H. BAKER, of the Dealers' Mutual Protection Agency, of Brooklyn, office No. 16 Court-street. The amount said to have been taken is $200. He will be tried on the 18th inst. He was employed as a collection agent.

PATRICK GRAHAM and BERNARD REILLY quarreled in Imlay-street at a late hour on Tuesday night, when the former drew a pocket-knife and stabbed the latter in the head, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. GRAHAM was arrested and locked up.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the saw factory of HARVEY PEAK, on Ainslie-street, near Tenth, E. D., was damaged to the extent of $5,000. Fully insured.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The effect of locating the New-York and Boston Railroad along the line of the Saw-mill or Nepperham River, has been to create a wonderful demand for property in the vicinity of Ashford, about half way between Dobbs's Ferry, on the Hudson River, and Hart's Corners, on the Harlem Railroad. The latest sales of real estate there have been as follows: 28 acres of Mr. BASSETT'S farm, $8,000; Mr. BROWN'S farm, 15 acres, $9,000; Dr. HAMMOND'S farm, 25 acres, $20,000; Mrs. HALL'S farm, 85 acres, $25,000; W. & C. BUCKHOUT'S farm, 180 acres, $34,000; JOHN VINCENT'S hotel and farm, 100 acres, $60,000.

The Consistory of the Reformed Church of Mount Vernon, on Tuesday evening, awarded a contract to WM. LE ROY to erect the walls of their new house of worship on Fifth-avenue, in that village. The foundation walls are already erected. The material of the new church edifice will be white marble from Mr. MASTERSON'S quarry at Tuckahoe, and the work will be completed during the Fall.

The body of the young man found drowned some days ago at Hunt's Point, has been identified as that of PETER LAWRENCE, aged about seventeen years of age, who had been in the employ of Mr. WM. H. CORE, upholsterer, in Pearl-street.

The funeral of Mrs. BROWER, Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON'S mother, which took place from his residence near Mt. Vernon, on Tuesday, was very numerously attended, nearly eighty carriages filled with friends and acquaintances of the family being present. The remains of Mrs. BROWER were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery. The religious exercises at the house were very impressively conducted by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, (Baptist,) of Brooklyn. The funeral services at the grave were performed by Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR, rector of Trinity parish, Mt. Vernon.

LONG ISLAND.

Five more warrants were issued, yesterday, for the arrest of members of the gang of youthful burglars in Long Island City, making sixteen in all, and the officers say they have not yet struck bottom. It now seems that the first arrest was the most important, as without doubt JAMES LOUGHLIN, one of the three first arrested, is the leader. The final examination will be deferred until the entire gang has been unearthed. None of the members are over twenty years of age, and all either lived at home or had some recognized means of support. Nearly every one that has been arrested has exposed some confederate. The following are the names of those arrested: James Loughlin, Adam Bloss, Peter Commisque, Wm. Hall, Thomas Loughlin, Charles Andrews, Frederick Fischer, Patrick Auciiff, Frederick Brennan, J. Slavin and J. Quigley. JAMES LOUGHLIN is out on $1,000, and most of the others on $500. It is expected that by the middle of next week all will have been arrested, when an examination can take place.

JOHN SMITH, the man who died Tuesday from a shot-wound received in an affray at Hunter's Point, Saturday, turns out to be one of the river thieves, who, while attempting to steal iron from the dock of the Long Island Railway, was shot by one of the hands.

About 1,000 excursionists from Palmer and Munson, Mass., and Tolland and other stations on the New-London and Northern Railroad, came to Greenport, in the steamer *City of Lawrence*, yesterday.

JOHN HALABAN, PAT. HALABAN and WM. HALABAN were brought before Justice HAMILTON, at Flushing, yesterday, on a charge of cruelly beating a blind brother named CORNELIUS.

STATEN ISLAND.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about twenty-five years of age, was found floating near Stapleton, yesterday afternoon. The body was dressed in dark clothes, in the pockets of which was a small sum of money, but no papers that would lead to its identification. On the little finger of the left hand was an emerald ring, and in the shirt-bosom a handsome solitaire diamond pin. The body is supposed to be that of the man who fell overboard from the steamer *Nausakeet*, Tuesday, was taken in charge by the Coroner.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday, at noon, a little child, ten months of age, living in North Second-street, Jersey City, and named JOHANNA RILEY, fell from a fourth story window to the roof of a two-story house, and then rolled to the ground. The child was picked up alive.

Mrs. AWL, living at No. 64 Canal-street, Jersey City, fell down-stairs on Tuesday, and broke both legs. She weighs 200 pounds, and her injuries are very severe.

The examination of BENJAMIN G. BRIGGS, the New-York auctioneer, who attempted to swindle ADOLF HULTHEYER and ALEXANDER BRUCE, of Jersey City, by means of a bogus note, was commenced by Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday morning. The prisoner was represented by a New-York lawyer named RISLEY, who asked for an adjournment till today, which was granted, and the prisoner remanded into confinement. BRIGGS is also charged with committing assault and battery upon Mr. HULTHEYER, when he attempted to take possession of the store he had fraudulently purchased.

A portion of the stolen goods recently found by the Hoboken Police in the house of the BRUNKES, at Union Hill, has been identified as belonging to Mr. DAVID PARAMORE, of Englewood, N. J., who states that they were stolen from his store on the 3d of July. The thieves have been operating for a long time at Union Hill and vicinity, and by means of a light wagon and fast horse have always, heretofore, succeeded in removing stolen property very quickly to a place of concealment.

Three saloon-keepers in Newark were victimized to the extent of $10 each on Tuesday by two men, who were passing counterfeit bills of that denomination on the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Both have so far escaped detection. One of them had his nose flattened even with his face.

JOHN WICKHAM, of Belleville, had his pocket-book stolen from him while in a beer-saloon in Newark on Tuesday night. The pocket-book was afterward returned to him, but, as he says, minus $21. A warrant has been issued for the thief.

The young man, JAMES HENDERSON, who attempted to poison his mother, was examined yesterday morning before Justice CONKLIN, of Hoboken, but the matter was compromised by his paying his mother full wages for five months. He denied attempting to poison his mother.

The St. John's Union of Newark, enjoyed an excursion to Englewood, near Perth Amboy, on Tuesday. Four hundred persons joined in the entertainment, which was very enjoyable.

The funeral services of Hon. GEO. T. COBB and Mr. J. BOYD HEADLEY, who were killed at the recent railroad accident in Virginia, will be held in Morristown, N. J., on Saturday next.

A fire broke out in Bay-street, between Prospect and Grove streets, Jersey City, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, destroying the stable of WM. TURNER. Two horses were also burned. The loss, all told, will not exceed $2,000, on which the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, had $800 insurance.

JAMES FORD, THOMAS BOYLE and THOMAS FORRESTER, boatmen, were arrested by the Jersey City Police, early yesterday morning, for stealing pig-iron from the dock, foot of Morris-street, Jersey City.

Dr. JAMES WARREN, of Newark, died at Madison, on Tuesday, and will be buried from the Park Church to-morrow morning.

The beer-brewers of Newark held their annual picnic at Roseville Park, yesterday. They filled twelve wagons, which were beautifully decorated, as they paraded the streets.

Mrs. MURT, living at No. 108 Essex-street, Jersey City, slipped on the sidewalk on Tuesday and broke one of her arms.

The most terrific thunder-storm that has been experienced in Trenton for fifteen years, passed over the city between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The atmosphere seemed filled with electricity, the flashing of the lightning and the crashing of the thunder resembling a bombardment by an investing army, except that the heavenly artillery was ten-fold louder and more piercing than any number of batteries worked by human instrumentality. The lightning struck about the city in eight or ten different houses, but no very serious damage was done. Boards, brick and plastering were torn off, and posts and beams shivered into splinters, but not a house was set on fire, nor a single person killed. A man named THOMAS BRADEN was struck and severely cut in the face by flying pieces of brick and wood, and a Mrs. MOORE was stunned. A large number of trees and fifteen telegraph poles were struck, and more or less shattered.

Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Richmond, requesting him to furnish facilities to the gentlemen, whom the Governor has sent to bring home from Greenbrier the remains of Hon. GEORGE T. COBB and Mr. J. BOYD HEADLEY. Messrs. E. HALSEY, J. BENTLEY and L. B. BUREN are the committee who are expected to return this (Thursday) morning.

At a meeting of the Passaic County Board of Freeholders held at Paterson, yesterday, the matter of the frauds which are claimed to have been perpetrated upon the county by members of the Board, was brought up and elicited lively and noisy discussion. It was charged that many thousands of dollars had been fraudulently taken from the county treasury, that Freeholders had used their official position to get contracts, and then enormously over-charged for the work done. Several members present were implicated. Freeholder SUTTON, as one instance, was charged with having received $200 for work never done at all. A resolution was passed by a vote of 8 to 6 to take legal measures for the recovery of the money lost, and to criminally prosecute the offenders. While the Board was still in session a bill of one BRADY for $66 95 for "wines, stews and cigars" furnished the old Board, was presented, in addition to a bill of $400 for the same items presented and paid some time since. Payment of the present bill was refused by a vote of 9 to 5.

A man named MICHAEL QUIGLEY was arrested yesterday morning, charged with robbing the farm-house of JAMES JOHNSON, near Trenton, on Tuesday night. Part of the stolen goods were found in his possession, and he was fully committed for trial.

A man named FRANK TOMLINSON was drowned in a pond at Yardleysville about four miles above Trenton, yesterday morning.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and lower. WHEAT declining for cash at $1 07½@$1 08 for No. 2, $1 10½@$1 11 seller last half August; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. CORN declining and weak at 69½c. for No. 2; during the afternoon, 70½c.@71c. seller last half August. OATS dull at 39½c.@39¾c. for No. 2. RYE dull and lower at 75c. for No. 2. BARLEY strong at $1 12@$1 13 for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at 94½c. PROVISIONS dull and easier at $29 for Mess Pork; 16c.@16¼c. for Lard; 13c. for Shoulders. Live HOGS quiet at $9 40@$9 90 for common to choice smooth. CATTLE fairly active at $5 50@$6 25 for Texan to extra smooth shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and a shade firmer.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The market for WHEAT is still dull; the quotations are Amber Michigan, Ohio and New-York, $1 50@$1 55, and White do., $1 75@$1 80; State Dehli scarce at $1 55@$1 65. RYE scarce; State held firmly at $1 25, with buyers at $1 20. CORN in good supply and dull, with downward tendency; Unsound Western Mixed held at 90c.@93c.; Sound Western Mixed, 95c.@$1. Nothing doing in BARLEY. Market for Barley MALT very firm for Prime; good trade demand for City-made from Canada West Barley, at $1 45@$1 55; do., from six-rowed State, $1 30@$1 40; and country-made, from two-rowed State, $1 10@$1 25; the only sales reported were 25,000 bushels City-made from Canada West Barley, on private terms, and 2,000 bushels State Barley, city-made, at $1 40; also 600 bushels two-rowed State, country-made, on private terms. OATS are dull and drooping, with an abundant supply; sales Western at 57c., and State 65c.@67c., closing dull at the inside price, with a downward tendency.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. HEMP, ROPE and BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR and RYE nothing done. WHEAT dull at $1 12½@$1 20 for No. 2 Fall; $1 25@$1 27½ for No. 1 do.; $1 30@$1 40 for Choice. CORN dull; Choice Mixed and Yellow, 80c.@81c.; White, 87c.@90c. OATS dull, at 41c.@42c. for Mixed; 44c.@45c. for White. BARLEY quiet at 90c.@$1 for Choice Spring. HIGHWINES steady at 97c. PORK lower at $30@$30 50. Dry-salted Meats held at 13½c. for Shoulders; 18¾c. for Clear Rib, packed. BACON—Shoulders 15c.; Clear Rib 18c.; Clear Sides 18½c.@19c. LARD dull at 16c. for Prime Steam. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,600 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White; $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55; CORN steady and quiet; Western mixed held at 91c.; Yellow, 95c. OATS quiet, at 53c. for Illinois. RYE inactive. CORN-MEAL, $3 10 for bolted; $2 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$32 ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 85c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 60c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 00 ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c. Corn and Rye, 6½c. Oats, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25, to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—36,600 bushels Wheat; 14,500 bushels Corn; 1,919,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—17,700 bushels Wheat; 709,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—FLOUR dull; Family, $5 50@$5 60. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 Red sold at $1 20; No. 2 held at $1 15. CORN dull and declining; sales at 80c.@85c. OATS dull; New, 30c.@35c. RYE dull at 80c. BARLEY, $1@$1 15. COTTON unchanged. WHISKY dull at 95c. Mess PORK dull and nominal at $30. LARD sold at 16½c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders held at 13½c.; Sides at 15½c.; no sales. BACON quiet and in moderate jobbing demand; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 17½c.@18½c. for Clear Rib, and Clear. Sugar-cured HAMS unchanged. EXCHANGE dull, ¼c.@1-10c. off, buying.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—FLOUR heavy and neglected. WHEAT depressed and inactive; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 15; Red Winter, $1 32. CORN drooping; sales 2,000 bushels Western at 80c. OATS inactive; nominally 45c. for No. 2 Western. RYE neglected. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 52,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; by railroad—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 2,700 bushels; Oats, 1,800 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 19¾c.@20c. FLOUR in improved demand; Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Spring Wheat $7@$7 75; Pennsylvania, $7 25@$7 50; Indiana, Ohio and Extras, $6@$6 50. WHEAT dull and drooping; Old Pennsylvania Red, $1 55; New Indiana and Ohio, $1 50@$1 52; Delaware, $1 48. RYE sells at $1 10@$1 12. Sales Old, $1@$1 05 for New. CORN very dull; Yellow, $1 05@$1 07; Mixed Western, 90c.@91. OATS dull; State, 60c.@62c.; New do., 50c.@52c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY lower. IRON, $1 01.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—BAGGING firm at 27 ½c. HEMP and FLAX, 27½c.@28c. COTTON—demand better; Middling, 19c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT firm at $1 20@$1 25. CORN $1 05. RYE firm at 85c. OATS firm; New, 50c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess PORK, $31. BACON, 15c.@18c.@19c. Bulk MEATS 16c.@17c.@18c. LARD, 17½c. HAMS, 25½c. WHISKY, Raw, iron-bound, 95c. TOBACCO active; sales, 171 hhds., at $6@$6 75 for Trash; $6@$7 27 for common to good Lugs; $7 25@$7 75 for Low Leaf; $8@$9 50 for Middling Leaf to medium bright Wrappers.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 10.—FLOUR dull; superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Double Extra, $6@$6 25; Treble Extra, $6 25@$6 50. CORN quiet at $1@$1 12. OATS, 55c.@60c. BRAN, 85c.@90c. HAY, $26 50@$24. LARD, 17¾c.@17½c. SUGAR—Prime, 12c. MOLASSES, 75c. WHISKY, 95½c.@$1 05. COFFEE—Prime, 17½c.@17¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 126; New-York sight, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 117⅞.

TOLEDO, Aug. 10.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 27; No. 2 Red, $1 21@$1 22. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, 78c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Old, 46c. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,280 bbls.; Wheat, 65,020 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 2,600 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT unchanged. CORN—White, $1 12@$1 15; Yellow, $1 05@$1 10. OATS, 45c.@48c. Mess PORK firm at $31. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@16c. HAMS, 25c.@26½c. LARD quiet at 16½c.@18c. WHISKY dull at $1 01@$1 01½.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—WHEAT heavy and declined 4c.; Sales at $1 25 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 20 for No. 2 Red Winter. CORN—Nothing done. OATS declining; New, 43; Old, nominal. RYE declining; held nominally at 80c.@85c. BARLEY nominal. PETROLEUM heavy; Refined, 26c.@26½c.; Crude, $3.75.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 17½c.; receipts, 42 bales; exports, 69 bales. FLOUR steady at $5 50@$8 25. CORN dull at 87c.@90c. OATS heavy at 45c. BACON firmer; Clear Sides, 18½c.; Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 10.—COTTON—The stock is being held in anticipation of an advance; nothing offering; market nominal; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; stock, 6,628 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—FLOUR dull; Choice, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT flat; Extra, $1 44; No. 1, $1 36; Amber, $1 28. CORN nominal. OATS—New, 38c.

MOBILE, Aug. 10.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 75 bales; no receipts, bales; stock, 12,821 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10.—TURPENTINE—Spirits dull at 35½c. Crude unchanged. RESIN firm; Strained, $1 60. COTTON dull; Low Middling, 16c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10.—COTTON steady; Middling, 19c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 98 bales; stock, 2,150 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 10.—COTTON quiet but firm; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 5 bales; net receipts, 65 bales; exports coastwise, 164 bales; stock, 3,230 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—COTTON stagnant; no price; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 39 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,319 bales; stock, 28,865 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet and firm; sales, 185 bales; receipts, 75 bales; Middlings, 17c.@17¼c.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Rear-Admiral LEE has been ordered to the command of the North Atlantic fleet, relieving Rear-Admiral POOR, who is placed on waiting orders. The *Lancaster*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral LANMAN, was at Montevideo, June 25. She expected to leave in a few days for Rio de Janeiro. The *Portsmouth*, Commander SEMMES, was also at Montevideo. The *Ossipee*, flag-ship of Commander TAYLOR, of the North Pacific Squadron, is about to leave for San Francisco for a cruise in the Gulf of California.

[Advertisement.]

Everybody can succeed in something if they choose the right pursuit. A correct phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway will point out the defects, talents and just the occupation each one ought to pursue.

Weather Report.

New-York, Aug. 10—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings		Hazy	70
Halifax	S. E.		70
Portland	N.	Clear	70
Boston	S. W.	Clear	76
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	76
Philadelphia	S. W.	Raining	76
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	78
Fortress Monroe	S.	Clear	82
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	82
Charleston	S.	Clear	84
Savannah	S.	Clear	84
Augusta	S. E.	Overcast	80
Oswego	S. W.	Bright	77
Buffalo	S.	Clear	84
Pittsburg	N. W.	Cloudy	74
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	74
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy	78
Mobile	S. W.	Cloudy	84
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	84
Key West		Cloudy	84
Havana	E.	Clear	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
England	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Havre

FOR CUBA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Magnolia	Aug. 11	New-York	Havana
Tybee	Aug. 16	New-York	San Domingo City

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Magnolia*, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, 5 A. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:35, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 10—*In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool*—Ed. C. Finlay, Chas. Lowenfield, Miss Florence Edgar, D. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Denby, Wm. King, Paul Egobel, Mr. and Mrs. Lung and child, Mrs. Gay, Joseph Stuart, H. C. Crane, Mr. Sanowsky, Mr. Slavinsky, Mrs. Slavinsky and child, A. G. B. Bannatyne, Col. Fane, Gen. F. A. Starring, Miss E. Cameron, Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Culbertson, Miss E. P. Culbertson, Master G. A. Culbertson, Dr. A. J. Watts, H. M. Taylor, J. T. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jacobs, Hon. Jefferson Davis, Aaron Barrett, M. S. Littlefield, E. Fane, Jas. Wilkins, R. Dunlap, Col. R. Gourand and wife, Mr. Haworth, G. F. Boker, B. Vincent Hael, Mrs. Lavery, Miss L. H. Joseph, Mr. L. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mosier, H. B. Bowen, Miss Bowen, Wm. R. Mercer, Wm. Bradford, F. Derby, G. Putnam, R. H. Roberts, G. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ridgely, 5 children, infant and nurse, Dr. Thos. H. Buckler, Master T. P. Izard, Miss Gertrude Barnard, R. E. Izard, Ed. Parkhurst, W. Hooper, Master Gus. Izard, Miss E. M. Izard, Miss T. S. Izard, Chauncey Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McKay and child, Mr. Meekr, Dr. and Mrs. Elisis Alosto and servant, Miss Beach, R. L. Willing, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, W. F. William Freeman, Wm. T. Longworth, E. L. Corning, A. Goettel, Mr. and Mrs. Fuelman, Henry Chain, Le Baron Gerges Lunoy, A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rice, Miss Davis, G. H. Richards, J. Anzaldo, 2 children and maid, Frank Campbell, E. De Leeuw, C. Ianke, S. Goldbey, E. Crawford, Edward Zimmerman, Mrs. Sarah Lloyd, John Pughe, John Stanley, Wm. Van Zandt, Chas. A. Schnabel, Mrs. C. R. Wood.

AUG. 10—*In steam-ship Rhea, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Darrell, Miss Darell and sister, Mrs. M. C. Crane, Mrs. J. W. Smyth, Mrs. James Crane, Andrew Allan, Dr. Harrington and wife, Mr. Darrell and wife, Miss M. A. Molloy, T. N. Molloy, Charles Babson, James Dixon and wife, A. Richardson, J. W. Montgomery, Hugh Mathieson, James Hearie, Col. Cox, wife, 5 children and nurse, P. Hancoke, E. Henry and wife, Capt. James Schouller, Mrs. Putnam and infant, O. V. Evans, wife and 3 children, John P. Christie and wife, C. W. Kaunt, T. C. Kaunt, A. Gorten, Prescott Johnson, Mrs. Hutchins and 2 children, Miss Jane Cameron, Mr. Dickson and wife, Thomas Fellows.

AUG. 10—*In steam-ship Sidonian, for Liverpool*—Peter Callahan, Mrs. Callahan, Mrs. M. Black, John Simpson, Mrs. M. S. Simpson, Prof. Campbell, Jas. S. Rutherford, Dr. G. Schmidt, Dr. O. Werner, Dr. G. Wagner, Dr. L. Seberin, Dr. Muller, Dr. O. Vira Row, F. F. Jaspers, H. M. Doll, A. Falls, James Clegg, Edward Bechtel, Gustaf H. Abbe, Richard Norman, Oscar Philmony, Robt. Smillie, Mrs. Amelia Leishman, Henry Carrean.

AUG. 10—*In the steam-ship Minnesota, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith, Jean Lefatz, Mr. and Mrs. George Gaynes, J. W. Hawes, P. Quaren, Rudolph Drisdal, Miss McKay, Master Ed. Heveston, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKay, infant and nurse, G. H. Furguson, Master Furguson, Col. J. H. Grover, Capt. H. F. P. Couch, Capt. S. W. Clark, Col. J. F. Sandford, L. F. Morton, Miss E. Cornell.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 10—*In steam-ship China, from Liverpool*—H. Lowcock, Mr. Hale, C. Reed, H. J. Higgins, W. H. Bell and child, Mr. and Miss Henry, Mr. Innsdall, Mr. Birnie, Mr. Hoffman, Mrs. Simpson and 2 children, Capt. Porter, R. Hillier, Mr. Durgan, Mrs. Bantin and 2 daughters, A. Pecker, Mr. Vanderpool, R. Seaman, H. G. Adams, Miss Whitlin, Chas. Grundy, Mrs. Smith, W. Creighton, C. Harthey, Mr. Tipple, Miss J. Lenton, W. Cook, John Wood, Mr. Brooks, Dr. Warburton, Miss Warburton, Miss Molson and sister, Mrs. W. Gledhill, C. Obermeer, James O. Reade, Mr. Jessop, D. S. Mulford, Mme. Stitt, W. A. Nettleton, Miss J. Kay, J. E. Witthaus, H. Brayer, Mrs. Hensken, Mr. Walbach, Mr. Gulman, D. Held, R. Giacho, J. Ballin, R. Oliver, Mr. Danewoather, Miss R. Dudale and maid, R. Capel, H. Bachanach, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, J. Hinch, Mr. Mason, L. de Bremen, E. Jacob, E. Lord, Mrs. Greene and daughter, Mr. Ulman, J. J. Kraft, Mr. Hochal, J. Bamburg, J. Garrison and son, 3 Master Gunards, H. W. Powell, J. Rosenthal, F. H. O'Hara, Miss Selden, Miss Macomber, J. F. Woltman, J. L. Herit, L. G. Hildebrand, E. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw, Rev. C. H. Hubbard and lady, E. H. Arkindale, H. J. Thompson, Mr. Kingsley, A. Reinhold, Horace Webster, Mr. Summerfield, J. Dixon, W. H. Smart, Mr. Green, Rev. J. Livesey, Dr. Whittaker, Miss Appleton, John Gill, J. Brannigan and sister, Capt. Hon. S. C. Glynne and lady, E. Stern, G. Mendelson, E. W. Fisher, lady and 2 children, Mrs. E. F. Chandler and daughter, Miss I. Craig, Mrs. E. Hoops, Mr. Steinberg, Mr. Deshaux, F. Holden, G. H. Luckenbach, W. E. Graby, Capt. Scholtz, E. Luikerbach, H. Meeteau, C. Rubens, Mr. Schlegel, Mr. Bertram, Mr. Lockwood, E. Joseph, J. D. Newland, M. Hoffman, J. Luck, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman, George Schenck, Mr. Cooper, A. Raty, S. Raty, Mr. Perkins, S. J. Potts.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana—M. A. Engle, A. Legrand, R. de Uriarte, E. Yees, O. Manal, Wm. Rodick, Chas. Fowler, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Geo. Fowler, 3 children and servant, Mrs. R. J. Gunard, R. Dubuque and wife, F. Martinez, R. Mascredo, wife and 4 children, Nellie Jessup, Juan Leman, E. D. Dennis, F. Montejo, F. Diego, V. Gardoqui, John Playle, wife and 2 children, Mrs. C. Carbajal, child and servant, C. Hernandez, F. Elosua, Mrs. E. Crawford, J. F. Ritter, E. H. Gignel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:08 | Sun sets.....7:04 | Moon rises.....7:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:31 | Gov. Island..8:20 | Hell Gate.....9:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Minnesota, Whitney, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Sidonian, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Brothers; Ashland, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; William P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia; Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Wilmington, Cole, Philadelphia.

Ships Oscar or Leon, (Br.,) Hillyer, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Rhine, Jordan, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Wellington, (Br.,) Stalling, Antwerp, James W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Lyna, (Norw.,) Zachariasson, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Neapo Simpson, (Br.,) Gibbs, Granadier, Simpson & Clapp; Savannah, (Br.,) Knowlton, Bremen, James W. Elwell & Co.; Corah, Jayne, St. Croix, F. Hanford; Martin W. Brett, Blanchard, Stettin, Brett, Son & Co.; Domenico, (Ital.,) Gulatee, Trieste, James Robinson & Co.; Mary Stetson, Spates, Catania, J. H. Winchester.

Brigs Ernestine, Loring, Penarth Roads, Brett, Son & Co.; Winnemore, (Br.,) Hammond, Elsinore, Geo. A. Phillips & Collins; Havana, Bennis, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Annie Cochran, (Br.,) Cochran, Sidney, C. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; A. L. Palmer, (Br.,) Shaw, Pictou, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Maud, (Br.,) O'Bryan, St. Johns, N. F., Crandall, Berieaux & Co.

Schrs. Charles Thompson, Hanfield, Pernambuco, L. E. Amsinck; Elva, (Br.,) Culmer, Eleuthera, J. Douglass & Co.; Ida May, Drake, Cambridge; E. B. Smith, Nickerson, Wellfleet.

Arrived.

Steam-ship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre July 29 and Brest 30th, with mdse. and 194 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Has had strong westerly winds most of the passage. Aug. 3, lat. 46, lon. 31, passed ship Wm. Tapscott, hence for London; 5th, lat. 44, lon. 45, passed ship Orient, from —— for Quebec; same day passed ship Eros, (Ital.,) from Bordeaux for New-York; 8th, 500 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Italy, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, Vera Cruz July 30, Sisal Aug. 2, and Havana 6th, 4½ hs., running time, with mdse. and 41 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool July 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 41 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Aug. 5, lat. 50 40, lon. 27 48, passed steam-ship Scotia, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Blackstone, Loveland, Boston, for Baltimore.

Steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, Havana Aug. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship William Yeo, (of P. E. I.,) Howes, Cardiff 4 ds., with railroad iron, to order—vessel to Bush & Jevons. Came the Northern passage and had westerly winds to the Banks, from thence light winds and calms.

Ship Europa, (N. G.,) Richsen, Bremen 51 ds., with mdse. and 31 passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co. Had one death (an infant) on the passage; has had light westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Bark Esperanza, (Br.,) Wilson, Hiogo 160 ds., with tea to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Passed Anjier April 10, touched at St. Helena June 24, and crossed the equator July 7 in lon. 41; had light variable winds in the China Sea, and heavy squalls and gales from S. W. to N. W. for 14 ds. after leaving Anjier. July 17, Isaac Rice, boatswain, of Burnham, Eng., died of heart disease and was buried at sea.

Bark Resource, (N. G.,) Gran, Gloucester, Eng., 60 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to E. Tobias & Co. Has had head winds the entire passage.

Brig Nellie, Owens, St. Croix 14 ds., with mdse. to Roche Bros. & Coffee. Left no vessels. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig Corriere, (Ital.,) Vinci, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 18, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Wilmington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Martel, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brower—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Rosebrook, Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Catawba, Weaver, Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig W. H. Parks, Nash, Greenwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New Dominion, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pennery, Humacoa, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Beney & Parker. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Susan Wright, Rollins, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Blaisdell, St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. H. L. Holway, (of Boston,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sea Scoland, Blaisdell, Cedar Key 11 ds., with cedar to Eagle Pencil Co.

Schr. Clara, Montgomery, Borden, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Wicks, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Leland, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Perry, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minquas, Heeney, Southport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. H. Hall, Murphy, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Telegraph, Ashby, Seal Island, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. E. M. Congdon, Congdon, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Kean, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James McDevitt, Miller, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. E. A. Anderson, Brewer, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Louisa Smith, Weber, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Gardner, Rowley, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Rebecca Florence, Rich, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Bullard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Taylor, Hartford.

Schr. Messenger, Kiel, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Davis, Boston.

Schr. White Rock, Hubbie, Greenwich.

Schr. Challenge, Terry, Southhold.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. T. Mines, Minor, Madison.

Schr. Sarah Lavina, Andersen, Virginia.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Russia and Minnesota, for Liverpool; Sidonian, for Glasgow; Ashland, for Charleston; Wm. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; ship Cœur de Lion, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Arr. steam-ship Tarifa, from Liverpool; bark John Matthews, from Smyrna; brigs Constantine, from Flores; Mechanic, from Rondout; schr. Anne Valentine, from Savannah.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer Neptune, New-York; Alice Ross, New-York; bark Terryburn, Glasgow. Below, bark C. F. Perry, Rosario.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10.—Arr. schr. Matoaka, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; brig Nuevo Bayo, for Barcelona.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 9.—Schrs. Gathe Wilson, L. & A. Babcock, and James S. Shindler, Boston, for Philadelphia; Maggie L. Chadwick, Boston for Baltimore.

Sld. all the vessels before reported, except the above arrival.

9th, arr. bark White Cloud, Calais, for New-Haven; schrs. Mary H. Mifflin, Elizabethport, for Plymouth; Frank Herbert, Philadelphia, for Boston; S. A. Boice, do., for Charleston; Hero, New-York, for Salem; Ellen, do., for Rockport, Mass.; D. Davidson, Wellfleet, for Philadelphia; Paugassett and James Ponder, Boston, for do.; Gamma, Machias, for New-York; Sarah Louisa, Gardiner, for do.; Meteor, (Br.,) Anapolis, N. S., for do.; Lizzie Augusta, for do.; Rocket, Calais, for Providence.

Sld. schrs. Hero and S. A. Boice.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 10.—Arr. steam-ship San Salvador, New-York; schr. S. S. Davis, New-York. Cld. bark Commodore Dupont, Buenos Ayres.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer Eli Cid, New-York. Cld. steamer Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship City of Merida, Capt. Deaken, of F. Alexandre & Sons' line, arrived at this port at an early hour on the 10th inst. from Havana, making the run in 3 ds. 13½ hours, being one of the shortest passages on record.

Spoken.

April 28, in the Straits of Sunda, spoke ship Panama, from Manila, for New-York.

June 24, at St. Helena, spoke bark Albatross, from Foo Chow, for New-York.

Aug. 2, no lat., &c., spoke brig Mary Ellen, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos, for Montreal.

Aug. 8, at 7½ P. M., in lat. 41, lon. 69, steam-ship Pioneer, Shackelford, hence for Bristol, by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

Foreign Ports.

At Humacoa, P. R., July 18, brig Julia A. Avery, for New-York in 10 ds.; brig Ocean, (Br.,) for Baltimore in 12 ds.; schr. Mollie, for New-York in 3 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 10.—The steamer Ottawa, from Quebec, touched here this morning and proceeded.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Jesse Nichols ashore near Cadiz; got off, and will be saved.

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OF THE
CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED, LEAVING BUT

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UNSOLD, WHICH WE OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF THE PRINCIPAL, and a liberal rate of interest.

The tax exemption feature of the security make the investment unusually desirable to purchasers residing in CONNECTICUT, where they are FREE FROM EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TAX.

THE BONDS are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on ALL THE PROPERTY of a railroad fifty-one miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming, with its connections, the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York. The VALUE of the PROPERTY covered by the mortgage is MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

The road is COMPLETED AND TRAINS ARE RUNNING BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND MIDDLETOWN, while east of Middletown, the unfinished portion is graded for over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

The bridge over the Connecticut River, designed to be the finest and most substantial structure of the kind in this country, is well under way; a large portion of the iron-work is already prepared, and will be placed in position as soon as the piers are finished.

The business future of the road is unusually promising. The road not only brings the greater part of New-England nearer New-York, but it opens a section through the populous and thriving State of Connecticut which heretofore has been entirely destitute of railroad facilities, and, unlike most new roads, has a well-established and profitable local business awaiting its completion. The line has thirteen different railroad connections, besides water communication at Middletown and New-Haven. It connects and passes through some dozen different towns, whose aggregate population equals *one-third of the total population of the State*.

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK ON THE ROAD IS SUPERIOR TO THAT ON ANY LINE IN EXISTENCE IN THIS COUNTRY, while the expense of construction has been NO GREATER than on INFERIOR ROADS.

Corporations, capitalists and investors will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Comptroller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT, payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND
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The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 225 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 190 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

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are numerous and beautiful, and embrace various subjects. The RURAL for this week contains the Best Portraits of KING WILLIAM I., of Prussia, and PRINCE LEOPOLD, yet published in this country, and many other fine Engravings.

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